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# American Fruits

International Journal Devoted to the Interests of  
Nurseries, Arboriculture, Commercial Horticulture

Circulating Throughout United States, Canada and Abroad  
Featuring Commercial Horticulture in all its Phases of  
Nursery Stock, Orchard, Landscape Planting, Distribution  
Published Monthly by American Fruits Publishing Co., Inc.

Vol. XXI

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1915

Number 2

## FORTY ACRES AND TWENTY GREENHOUSES

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# American Fruits Directory of Organizations

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Fortieth Convention: Detroit June 23-25, 1915  
**Officers**—President, Henry B. Chase, Chase, Ala.; Vice-President, E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.; Secretary, John Hall, Rochester, N. Y.; Treas., Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.  
**Executive Committee**—John H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa.; J. B. Pilkington, Portland, Ore.; Henry B. Chase, Chase, Ala.; Ex-officio: John Hall, Ex-officio, Secretary, Rochester, N. Y.

### COMMITTEES

**Arrangements**—Thos. I. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.; John Hall, Secy., Rochester, N. Y.  
**Programme**—C. R. Burr, Manchester, Conn.  
**Exhibits**—Albert F. Meehan, Dresher, Pa.  
**Membership**—Will B. Munson, chairman, Denison, Texas; M. McDonald, Orenco, Ore.; Pacific Coast States, Geo. A. Marshall, Arlington, Nebr.; Middle Western States, Harry D. Simpson, Vincennes, Ind.; Central States, Paul C. Lindley, Pomona, N. C.; Southeastern States, Albert F. Meehan, Dresher, Pa.; Eastern States, Chas. H. Breck, 55 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.; New England States, Legislation East of Mississippi River—Wm. Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.  
**Legislation West of Mississippi River**—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Nebraska.  
**Tariff**—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.  
**Co-operation with Entomologists**—L. A. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.  
**Root Galls**—E. A. Smith, Lake City, Minn.  
**Transportation**—Charles Slemore, Louisiana, Missouri.  
**Publicity and Trade Opportunities**—W. G. Campbell, St. Joseph, Mo.

### STATE AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS

**American Nurserymen's Protective Association**—President, Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa. Meets annually in June.  
**American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association**—President, H. W. Marshall, Arlington, Neb.; Secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.  
**Association of Oklahoma Nurserymen**—President, P. A. Vought, Holdenville, Okla. Secretary, Jim Parker, Tecumseh, Okla.  
**British Columbia Nurserymen's Association**—President, W. C. Ricardo, Vernon; Secretary, Will A. Elliottson, Vancouver.  
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**New England Nurserymen's Association**—President, John R. Barnes, Yalesville, Conn.; Secretary, Charles Adams, Springfield, Mass.

**New York State Nurserymen's Association**—President, Edward S. Osborne, Rochester, N. Y.; Secy., H. B. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.

**Northern Nurserymen's Association**—Secretary E. A. Smith, Lake City, Minn.

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**Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen**—President, John Vallance, Oakland, Cal.; Secretary-Treasurer, C. A. Tonnison, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.

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**Texas Nurserymen's Association**—President, John S. Kerr, Sherman; Secretary-treasurer, J. M. Ramsey, Austin.

**Virginia Nurserymen's Association**—President, N. L. Shreckhise, Augusta; Secretary, C. D. Werger, Rockingham.

**Western Association of Nurserymen**—President, C. C. Mayhew, Sherman, Texas; Secretary-treasurer, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in December at Kansas City.

## HORTICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

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**American Association for Advancement of Science**—L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

**American Association of Park Superintendents**—J. J. Levison, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**American Civic Association**—R. B. Watrous, Washington, D. C.

**American Pomological Society**—Prof. E. R. Lake, 3333 20th St., N. Y., Washington, D. C.

**American Society of Landscape Architects**—Alling S. DeForest, Rochester, N. Y.

**American Rose Society**—Benjamin Hammond, Beacon, N. Y.

**American Seed Trade Association**—C. E. Kendall, Cleveland, O.

**British Horticultural Trades Association**—Charles E. Pearson, Lowdham, Notts, England.

**Apple Advertisers of America**—U. Grant Borden, Baltimore, Md.

**Canadian Horticultural Association**—Julius Luck, Montreal.

**Eastern Fruit Growers' Association**—Nat. C. Frame, Martinsburg, Va.

**International Apple Shippers' Association**—H. G. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.

**Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Society**—James Handly, Quincy, Ill.

**Missouri Valley Horticultural Society**—A. V. Wilson, Kansas City, Mo.

**National Council of Horticulture**—H. C. Irish, 4206 Castleman Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

**National Horticultural Congress**—Freeman L. Reed, Council Bluffs, Ia.

**National Nut Growers' Association**—J. B. Wright, Cairo, Ga.

**Ontario Fruit Growers' Association**—P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto, Canada.

**Ornamental Growers' Association**—C. J. Malloy, Rochester, N. Y.

**Northern Nut Growers' Association**—Dr. W. C. Deming, Georgetown, Conn.

**Royal Horticultural Society**—Rev. W. Wilks, Vincent Sq., London, S. W., England.

**Peninsula Horticultural Society**—Wesley Webb, Dover, Del.

**Railway Gardening Association**—J. S. Butterfield, Lee's Summit, Mo.

**Society for Horticultural Science**—C. P. Close, Washington, D. C.

**Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists**—John Young, New York.

**Union Horticole Professionnelle Internationale**—C. Van Lennep, The Hague, Holland.

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# AMERICAN FRUITS MAGAZINE--Februaury, 1915

**EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT**—Communications on any subject connected with Nurseries, Arboriculture or Commercial Horticulture are cordially invited by the Editor; also articles on these subjects and papers prepared for conventions of Nursery or Horticultural associations. We also shall be pleased to reproduce photographs relating to these topics, Nursery Scenes, Cold Storage Houses, Office Buildings, Fields of Stock, Specimen Trees and Plants, Portraits of Individuals, etc. All photographs will be returned promptly.

**ADVERTISING**—First advertising forms close on the 20th of each month; last advertising forms on the 22d. If proofs are wanted, copy should be on hand on the 15th. Rates upon application.

"AMERICAN FRUITS" points with pride to its advertising columns. Not all those in the nursery and allied trades are therein represented, but the leading ones are and we believe that every advertisement represents a reliable concern. We court confidential information to the contrary.

"AMERICAN FRUITS" will not accept advertisements that do not represent reliable concerns.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**—"AMERICAN FRUITS" will be sent to any address in the United States for \$1.50 a year; to Canada or abroad for \$2.00 a year. Add ten cents unless bank draft, postal or express money order is used.

**WHAT THIS MAGAZINE STANDS FOR**—Clean chronicling of commercial news of the Nursery and Planting Trade. An honest, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods.

Co-operation rather than competition and the encouragement of all that makes for the welfare of the trade and of each of its units.

Wholesome, clean-cut, ring true independence. **INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS**—"AMERICAN FRUITS" is not the official journal of any organization. It therefore makes no distinction in favor of any. It is untrammelled in its absolutely independent position and is the only publication of the kind.

This Magazine is the only Nursery Trade Journal which has no connection whatever with a particular Nursery. Absolutely unbiased.

Though it happens that its place of publication is in the eastern section of the country, it is thoroughly National in its character and International in its circulation.

Its news and advertising columns bristle with announcements from every news corner of the Continent.

It represents, as its name implies, the Fruits of American industry in one of the greatest callings—Commercial Horticulture in all its phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard and Landscape Planting and Distribution.

## AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

Ralph T. Olcott, Editor and Manager.

123-125 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

## Articles In This Issue

Nursery Trade Terms	J. W. Schuette	33
Detroit Convention	John Hall	33
Horticultural Inspectors		33
Conserving Moisture	Jim Parker	42
Extending Nut Culture		42
New California Nursery		42
Ohio Nurserymen's Meeting		44
Louisiana Orange Culture		44
Fruit Belt Changes		43
Real Apple Growing		43
Over Production Improbable		37
New York Fruit Industry		37
Orchard Reclamation		37
Advice to Fruit Growers		39
Year's Apple Crop		39
Reciprocity's Advantages		39
Fewer Varieties Walnuts	G. C. Roeding	38
Ponderoso Lemons In Texas		38
Big Fruit Section		48
Nurserymen's Conference		48
Change for the A. A. N.		40
Origin of Baldwin Apple		48
Experiments in Minnesota		47
Wisconsin's Progress		46
A Soldier Nurseryman		46
Nurserymen's Day at Frisco		46
What Nursery Stock Will Do		45
World's Largest Vineyard		45
Big Michigan Apple District		45
New Orchards for Old		36
From Loss to Profit		35
Apple Production by States		35
New York Fruit Growers		34
Wisconsin Pioneers		34
Minnesota Fruit Lands		34
Apple Growers' Progress		49
California's Expt. Station		49
Pear Blight in California		49
Suitable Fruit Lands		40
Western New York Grapes		49
New Trees from Europe		40
To Exclude all Pines		41
Phoenix Nursery Sale		50
California Nurserymen		40
Massachusetts Growers		50

## INDEX ADVERTISEMENTS

American Nut Journal	Nut Industry	Cover
Atlantic Nursery Co.	Ornamental Nursery Stock	48
Audubon Nursery	Ornamental Nursery Stock	46
Bailey's Cyclopaedia	Reference Work	38
Barbier & Company	Ornamental Nursery Stock	29

Bay State Nurseries	Ornamental Nursery Stock	45
Berckmans Co., P. J.	Ornamental Nursery Stock	42
Bernardin, E. P.	General Nursery Stock	52
Bloomington Nursery Co.	Raspberries	50
Burr & Company, C. R.	Berberis Thun. Seedlings	47
Cannedy, J. A.	Apple Trees	44
Chase Company, Benjamin	Nursery Labels	51
Clinton Falls Nursery Co.	Soil Firmer and Trencher	37
Cole, W. B.	Pears, Peaches, Small Fruits	48
Commercial Nursery Co.	Apple Trees	49
Conard & Jones Company	Viburnum, Berberis	50
Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co.	Nursery Labels	39
Desfosse, Thuillier Fils Co.	French Nursery Stocks	30
Detriche, Sr., Charles	French Nursery Stocks	48
Directory of Nurserymen	Lists by States	44, 52
Donaldson Company	Ornamental Nursery Stock	Cover
Doornbosch & Zoon	Holland Fruit Tree Stocks	52
Farmers Nursery Company	General Nursery Stock	51
Felix & Dykhuis	Holland Nursery Stock	41
Frammingham Nurseries	Ornamental Nursery Stock	49
Franklin Davis Nursery Co.	General Nursery Stock	Cover
Gardner Nursery Company	Everbearing Strawberries	48
Gardner & Co.	Disinfectants	41
Griffing Brothers	General Nursery Stock	43
Griffith, R. B.	Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries	34
Greenbrier Nursery Co.	Maple, Carolina Poplar	39
Harrison & Sons, J. G.	General Nursery Stock	Cover
Hathaway, Wick	Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawb's	48
Heins' Sons J.	German Nursery Stocks	Cover
Hill Nursery Co., D.	Evergreen Specialists	Cover
Hood & Company, W. T.	General Nursery Stock	44
Horticultural Advertiser	British Trade Paper	44
Hubbard Company, T. S.	Grape Vines, Currants, Berries	30
Huntsville Wholesale Nurs.	General Nursery Stock	Cover
Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., I. E.	General Nursery Stock	42
Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., I. E.	Planter and Firmer	45
Jackson & Perkins Co.	Ornamental Stock	Cover, 48
Josselyn Nursery Company	Grape Vines, Berries, Currants	52
Kellen & Lunnemann	Holland Nursery Stock	46
Kloosterhuis & Zonen	Holland Nursery Stock	38
Kruckeberg Press	Nursery Catalogues	43
Kuiper, F.	Holland Nursery Stock	44
Lake Sons Co., Henry	Ornamental Nursery Stock	49
Levasseur & Sons	French Nursery Stock	46
Lindley Nursery Co., J. Van	N. C. Peach Seed	49
Louis Leroy's Nurseries	French Nursery Stock	46
Maney & Sayre	General Nursery Stock	50
McFarland, F. H.	Apple Seed	46
Nat. Florists' Board of Trade	Collections Accounts	44
Norman, T. R.	Clematis and Shrubs	46
Parker, Jim	Apple Seedlings, Scions, Trees	49
Peters, Charles M.	Grape Vines	50
Portland Wholesale Nur. Co.	General Nursery Stock	42
Reed, W. C.	Cherry, Pear, Apple, Peach	Cover
Rolker & Sons, August	Importers European Stocks	46
Rochester Litho Co.	Plate Books, Catalogues	Cover
Scarff, W. N.	Small Fruit Plants	49
Shenandoah Nurseries	General Nursery Stock	51
Silver Leaf Nurseries	Peach and General Stock	47
Simpson & Sons, H. M.	Cherry Trees	46
Skinner & Company	General Nursery Stock	35
Smith Company, W. & T.	General Nursery Stock	Cover
Stark Nursery Co., Wm. P.	Asparagus, General Stock	34
Stark Bros. N. & O. Co.	Tree Digger	Cover
Storrs & Harrison Co.	General Nursery Stock	Cover
Townsend, E. W.	Strawberry Plants	39
Tingle, L. G.	Strawberry Plants	44
Turbat & Company, E.	French Nursery Stocks	36
Watson & Company, F. W.	Apple and Pear Seedlings	32
Weber, C. H.	Apple and General Stock	52
Welch, E. S.	General Nursery Stock	39
Westminster Nursery	General Nursery Stock	48
Wild Bros. Nursery Co.	Peonies, Mallow Marvels	42
Woldering & Herwig	Holland Nursery Stocks	36
Youngers & Company	Apple, Apple Seedlings	36
MONTHLY GUIDE	Classified Advertisements	29

## BUDDING STOCKS

Our 1-4 inch and all up branched root Apple Seedlings cannot be beat. Extra strong grade, clean, healthy, vigorous stocks.

## Grafting Stocks

Our No. 1 3-16 and all up straight grade is as near perfect as we have ever grown. We have a good supply of all grades both branched and straight roots.

## Japan Pear Seedlings

No. 1 3-16 and all up also 1-4 inch and up,

We are out for the business  
Get Our Prices

**F. W. WATSON & CO.**

Topeka, Kansas

Apple and Pear Seedling  
Specialists



OUR 1/4 INCH AND UP BRANCHED ROOT APPLE SEEDLINGS

# American Fruits

## Nurseries, Arboriculture and Commercial Horticulture

Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y., Post Office as second-class mail matter

Vol. XXI

ROCHESTER, N. Y. FEBRUARY, 1915

No. 2

### What Nursery Trade Terms Should Mean

J. W. SCHUETTE, St. Louis, Mo., Before Western Association of Nurserymen.

The understood trade terms in the nursery business in vogue for the last twenty-five years or more are: Settlements, Dec. 1st, for fall shipments and June 1st for late fall shipments intended for spring trade and for spring shipments.

Many of us do not begin to make any shipments until after the middle to the last of October, in the fall, and the majority of our shipments are made in early November. Fall payments, December 1st, is too early. In the spring we begin middle of March, and payments June 1st is later than it should be.

We ship buds in June and July, the main expense of which is labor—a cash proposition—payments for buds should be made before December 1st.

Every wholesale business has understood trade terms, with discounts for prompt payments. We have not. There is no inducement for a buyer to pay his bills promptly, as we allow no cash discount.

It would be more satisfactory to make terms to nurserymen, 60 days from shipment with a discount of 2 per cent 10 days; 1 per cent 30 days. Bills sold late fall shipment should be due June 1st, with a discount of 5 per cent 10 days.

This would allow ample time to get returns, give inducements to the prompt paying customer to discount his bills, and in my opinion would improve collections.

We issue wholesale pricelists, which are sent broadcast to the trade. The quotations are generally made per 100 and per 1000. Again quotations are made "per each." Some firms offer 30 plants or trees at the 100 rate, 300 at the 1000 rate, others 25 and 250 respectively, still others 50 and 500. Then again, quotations are made only per 1000.

These prices go into the hands of all classes of buyers. The buyer wants 20 pear trees; he expects them and gets them at the lowest quoted each rate, or from the firm quoting only per 1000. There should be uniformity. In justice to the good of the trade printed quotations should always be made per 100 and per 1000 (never per "each"), and published quantity privileges should be the same in all wholesale price lists, viz: 50 at the 100 rate, 300 at the 1000 rate.

The grape fruit crop this year in Florida is probably 3,500,000 boxes and this in no way compares with what may be expected by 1920, as there are 2,000,000 trees planted which are not yet in bearing and not over 1,000,000 trees are being picked this year. Without a disaster of some kind to the young grape fruit groves, the 1919 or 1920 crop will easily reach ten to twelve million boxes. Consumption cannot possibly expand naturally in so few years to meet this tremendous increase and the industry in Florida is undoubtedly facing a situation which calls for a tremendous effort on the part of the growers to stimulate consumers, to educate and assist retailers and to bring retail factors into the trade.

### Detroit Convention

Editor American Fruits:

Seven years ago the American Association of Nurserymen held its annual meeting in Detroit, Mich. At the Cleveland convention of 1914 Detroit was again practically unanimously chosen for the meeting of 1915. So much enthusiasm was evinced in the discussion as to the city in which this anniversary should be celebrated that we consider ourselves warranted in boosting "the City Beautiful" in anticipation of June 23-25th next. Let us make this fortieth anniversary the most notable in the Association's his-



J. W. SCHUETTE, St. Louis, Mo.

tory—notable in size of membership, in attendance and in all other ways that shall build up the business of the legitimate nurseryman. President Chase has appointed a committee of seven to boost the membership, with Will Munson, of Texas, as chairman.

As announced, Hotel Cadillac will be headquarters. T. I. Ilgenfritz is chairman of the committee on arrangements and entertainment.

The entertainment mill is working and we will shortly be able to take members more fully into the committee's confidence. The programme mill is also grinding, and we suggest that members write to C. R. Burr, Manchester, Conn., any thought they may have that will be helpful to him.

I shall be glad to give prompt attention to all enquiries regarding membership, etc., addressed to me, 204 Granite Building, Rochester, N. Y.

JOHN HALL, Secretary.

"A paper which gives the best value to the reader will give the best value to the advertiser as well. I don't think there is any argument about the soundness of this view."  
—H. Dumont, Chicago, Ill., in Printer's Ink.

### The Horticultural Inspectors

A very satisfactory meeting of nurserymen with horticultural inspectors was held in Philadelphia late in December as scheduled in the last issue of *American Fruits*. The matter of uniform state legislation, as covered by a bill drafted by Prof. Sanders, was thoroughly discussed, and the bill was finally gotten into shape that met the approval of both committees. It was then discussed in the open meeting of the Horticultural Inspectors' Association and the members of the nurserymen's committee, and finally the Inspectors' Association passed a resolution approving the substance and general lines of the bill.

The matter is practically settled, and the inspectors and the nurserymen have agreed on a basis for Uniform State Legislation. The details will be worked out shortly.

The committee of the American Association of Nurserymen is very much pleased at this outcome and with the fact that it has been able to secure the co-operation of the Inspectors' Association. The influence of the latter will be a most important factor in securing favorable consideration of this measure by the legislatures of the various states, and the Inspectors' Association can do more than any other one interest to secure the enactment of these laws. It will, of course, be necessary, when the time comes, for the state nursery associations to assist, and that will be taken up later.

There were present at Philadelphia besides Chairman William Pitkin, Peter Youngers, John H. Dayton, Thomas B. Meehan, and W. P. Stark, the last named representing the Western Association of Nurserymen, and Orlando Harrison, representing the American Pomological Society.

The committee of five referred to above consists of C. L. Marlatt, Washington, D. C.; W. C. O'Kane, Durham, N. H.; E. L. Worsham, Atlanta, Ga.; C. P. Gillette, Fort Collins, Colo.; J. G. Sanders, Madison, Wis.

### \$5000 For Canker Cure

H. Dove Allison of Naranja, Fla., advertises in the Ocala Banner that he will pay \$5,000 for a positive cure for the disease known as citrus canker. Mr. Allison says that he is offering this reward because of a full realization that unless this disease is conquered it will ultimately destroy every citrus tree in the state of Florida. Mr. Allison's offer should arouse the interest of the chemists of the country.

Dr. L. D. Batchelor returned about January 1st from a trip through the four northwestern states where he studied all phases of the production and distribution of fruits. The information will be used to the advantage of Utah horticultural interests with which Dr. Batchelor is actively connected.

# Activities of Horticultural Societies

## New York State Fruit Growers

After ruinous years of slipshod cultivation, the state of Maryland had a bumper crop of peaches in 1914. How the change was effected was told by State Senator Orlando Harrison of Berlin, Maryland, to the New York State Fruit Growers' Association at its annual meeting in Rochester, N. Y., last month.

The senator also had some original ideas about the conduct of agricultural colleges and horticultural societies. For one thing he said, growers are placing too much dependence in them and sacrificing their own initiative.

Moreover, the parchment given the agricultural student at his graduation should be withheld, Senator Harrison suggested, until that man had toiled for three years in state orchards and shown the practicability of his theories.

The epitome of success in making peaches pay, as given by Mr. Harrison is: Right soil, sandy loam, timely pruning, opportune spraying with right materials, proper packing, fruit left on tree until ripe, full packages that are good from top to bottom, placed on markets where high-grade goods are wanted.

### Keep Culls Out

"Keep culls out of the market," advised Senator Harrison. "In Maryland we urge the use of the soft fruit for pies and the like. This idea should be encouraged by all horticultural bodies."

Up to 1912 Maryland was an absolute failure in peach-growing. Brown rot devastated orchards and where the yield was good, poor methods of distribution were like chain and ball. Maryland started to cut away all dead wood and shorten the ends of limbs so as to keep the topmost branches near the ground and thus lessen the expense of picking the fruit.

"That is the primal necessity—keep all dead limbs pruned," he said. "But don't prune the small live twigs near the trunk, when the trees are three years old, for that is where you get the first fruit. We took good care to see that fruit wasn't crushed. Our fruit grew so low that we couldn't drive a wagon into the orchards and had to load the crop on sleds to get it to the packers."

### Paying Peaches Mean Labor

One of the first interrogations, when the question box was opened was: "Will peaches pay?"

"Yes, if you're willing to work and teach your boys to work," commented Senator Harrison. "From 100 acres we sold sixty cars last year, netting us \$25,000."

The association voted to take another trip next summer similar to the one taken last season in the Lake Champlain region. Instead of invading the New England states members next summer will go to Harrisburg and then to Gettysburg, visiting the war plain and the orchards; thence to Martinsburg, W. Va., for an inspection of the extensive orchards there and then a day at the Luray Caves. Northbound they will stop a day or two in Washington.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Frank Bradley, Barker; vice-presidents, A. C. King, Trumansburg, J. B. Anderson, Geneva, B. C. Williams, Batavia, George R. Schaubert, Ballston Lake; secretary-treasurer, E. C. Gillett, Penn Yan.

The new executive committee consists of Charles G. Fuller, Albion; W. P. Rogers, Williamson; Wessel Ten Broeck, Hudson; Frank H. Lattin, Albion; W. D. Auchter, Barnards. The treasurer's report showed receipts of \$6,370.98 last year and disbursements of \$3,603.76, leaving a \$2,767.22 balance.

## Some Wisconsin Pioneers

The first to start a nursery in Sauk county, Wis., was William H. Canfield who began in 1843. James M. Clark started a nursery in 1848 as did also M. C. Wait, George Holah and Messrs. Stone, Perkins and Payne. Later, Charles Hirschinger and A. G. Tuttle built up extensive nurseries, the latter importing scions from Russia in 1868 through the influence of Cassius M. Clay, minister to St. Petersburg.

Grapes early claimed the attention of fruit growers and have well repaid their efforts. The well known Mount Airy Vineyard started many years ago by William Fox, and has produced many tons annually of fine fruit. The Devil's Lake vineyard, started years ago by N. C. Kirk, is still in a fine productive condition. Among the pioneer orchardists were William Cady, Parley Foster, George Pelton, Mr. Timlin, and D. E. Palmer, who began setting trees in 1855. These orchards have taken first place from the beginning and have yielded large returns annually for a number of years.

## Minnesota Fruit Lands

In his address at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, President Thomas W. Cashman said:

Horticulturists have been very successful where intelligent methods have been employed, and as the state increases in population the demand for fruit as well as other food products will be greatly increased and I propose in this paper to sound a note of warning to people of this state who do not own land and must work for a living that they are letting opportunity slip by by delaying in purchasing as many of those fertile Minnesota acres as their means and earning capacity warrant. There is a good living for the average family on a few acres of Minnesota's fertile land when properly tilled and devoted to dairying, poultry raising and fruit raising, but the price of this land will soon be beyond the poor man's reach; therefore it is necessary for him to act quickly.

Uncle Sam has no free lands left worth taking, nor has Canada, and Minnesota lands are soaring; therefore the poor man who does not make an extra effort to obtain a few acres at present prices will have great cause to regret it after values rise beyond his reach. The last twenty-five years have seen half of Minnesota, practically all of the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, western Iowa and four western provinces of Canada, transformed from a veritable wilderness to grain producing fields. Most of this territory has been settled up during the space of twenty-five years, and values have risen \$30 to \$125 per acre. The United States are rapidly increasing in population, emigration still continues, and the people of Europe in large numbers undoubtedly will seek a country where peace and contentment abound and where their energies will not be taxed to maintain armies and support burdensome monarchical government, who subject all within their realms to their own selfish whims.

It is the methods employed by the agriculturist in Belgium that have made it a rich country. If Minnesota was as thickly settled as Belgium we would have nearly 60,000,000 people living within our borders where we now have 2,300,000, and owing to the richness of our soil and climatic conditions the agricultural opportunities are much greater in Minnesota than in Belgium. We have the soil, but our people do not take care of it. We have the climate, but our people do not take advantage of it. The great trouble is, most farmers are trying to farm too many acres.

Kentucky Horticultural Society last month elected: President, Dr. Fred Mutchler, Lexington; Prof. C. W. Mathews, State University, Lexington.

Lindsay, Cal., shipped 2,700 cars of oranges netting the growers \$1,500,000.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Large, heavy crowns with numerous buds; roots long, plump and vigorous. Our 1 yr. plants are as large as average size 2 yr. plants, owing to our exceptional soil and long growing season—large enough to satisfy customers who want big 2 yr. plants. U. S. Depr. Agr., Farmers Bulletin No. 81 says: "1 yr. crowns to be preferred. Has been proved produce larger and more valuable crops than either 2 or 3 year olds."

Over seven million Colossal Asparagus 1 yr. Cold roots. Ask for price.

### STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Ozark Mountain grown—Our Stark City soil produces wonderful roots, heavy, long, spreading.

Over seven million strawberry plants. 30 best varieties.

1 AND 2 YEAR APPLES, ETC.—Send for list of varieties and prices on all fruit trees, berry bushes, roses, ornamentals, Perfection currant, Oregon Champion gooseberry, etc. Extra quality—Stark City grown. Samples on request.

**William P. Stark Nurseries, NEOSHO, MISSOURI**



## GRIFFITH'S SURPLUS

Grapes		Currants	Gooseberries
Agawam	Green Early	Cherry	Houghton
Catawba	Lindley	Fay	Downing
Concord	Moore's	Wild	
Diamond	Salem	Black Champion	
Elvira	Worden	Black Naples	
Green Mt.		Lee's Prolific	

This stock is graded to the highest standard and guaranteed right

Can ship on short notice

Send in your want list

**R. B. GRIFFITH, FREDONIA, N. Y.**

### From Loss to Profit

An interesting account is that by J. K. Barden and son regarding their operation during six years of a fifteen-acre peach orchard in Allegan county, Mich. The orchard is eight miles northeast of South Haven. It was planted in the spring of 1907, after the October "freeze" of 1906 had killed nearly all the peach trees in the region. A crop of corn was grown between the trees the first year they were set, but after this the orchard land was not cropped.

A complete cost account of the first three years was not kept, but it has been carefully estimated, and for the last three seasons F. M. Barden has kept a complete record of every hour devoted to the orchard. All manual labor except pruning has been charged at 15 cents an hour. As pruning is considered a higher class of work than the operations, it has been charged at 20 cents an hour. Horse work is charged at the rate of 15 cents per hour for a team, and for hauling to market a flat rate of \$2 per trip has been charged.

There was a profit of \$94.44 the first year, 1907. In 1908-1910 there were losses of \$225.25, \$139.60 and 238.28 respectively. In 1911 there was a profit of \$1,788.22 and in 1912 a profit of \$2,088.15. The total net profit for the six years was \$3,367.68. Per bushel the cost was 57 cents; the profit 74 cents.

The Oakland, Cal., Tribune remarks: "In computing the apple crop of the country, wonder why Watsonville's 5,000 carloads, Sebastopol's 1,000 carloads and the balance of California were not mentioned by the department of agriculture. Three or four million boxes, or bushels of apples are no inconsiderable amount."

G. L. Ticehurst, who represents the Capitol City Nursery Company of Salem, Ore., reports that there will be a large acreage set to trees in Redwood Valley, Cal., this season.

The arboretum established at Washington in Rock Creek Park, through co-operation between the forest service and the District of Columbia, now contains 1,200 trees, comprising 92 different species.

Through experiments which have been conducted at an Argentine refinery, an oil, which is especially valuable for the manufacture of soaps, has been produced from grape seeds.

Firmly convinced of the possibilities of Santa Clara valley as a lemon-packing section by the clearing of \$461.50 from seventeen trees near Milpitas in 1913, James Hansen of Milpitas, Cal., is installing a large nursery for lemon trees to meet the increasing demand for this stock. Orchardists there are gradually increasing their acreage of citrus fruits.

The Baptist Standard, Dallas, Tex., says: "About 30,000 pecan trees are cultivated in the United States but Texas alone has over 10,000,000 native uncultivated pecan trees. Several years are needed for the trees to mature, but a good pecan orchard is one of the best money crops a farmer can have."

Mrs. J. H. Pierson of No. 433 Glenn avenue, Fresno, Cal., has a tree of Marsh Seedless grape fruit that is considered remarkable, because of its heavy increase in production each year, considering that it produced fruit the third year after its planting. The trees were planted in 1908 and in 1911 it produced 36 fine specimens of fruit, 1912, 135; 1913, 180; and 1914, 250. The fruit is regular in size and has excellent coloring.

### U. S. Apple Production By States

[Thousands; 000 omitted.]

State.	1914		1913		1912		1911		1910		1909
	Production.	Price to producers, Nov. 15.	Production.	Price to producers, Nov. 15.	Production.	Price to producers, Nov. 15.	Production.	Price to producers, Nov. 15.	Production.	Price to producers, Nov. 15.	
Maine.....	7,400	50	3,000	100	5,400	51	6,800	60	3,550	80	3,636
New Hampshire.....	2,000	52	800	115	2,200	85	1,600	75	1,800	75	1,108
Vermont.....	3,200	50	700	120	2,600	73	2,250	75	2,700	92	1,460
Massachusetts.....	4,400	60	2,300	125	3,300	72	3,000	90	2,900	70	2,550
Rhode Island.....	400	60	300	102	300	75	400	50	300	78	213
Connecticut.....	2,500	70	2,100	90	1,700	77	2,400	66	1,800	80	1,541
New York.....	49,000	38	19,500	92	44,000	45	39,000	55	17,000	95	26,409
New Jersey.....	3,400	50	2,100	70	1,700	74	3,100	50	1,700	70	1,407
Pennsylvania.....	23,100	47	10,200	85	12,700	68	20,500	50	11,600	70	11,048
Delaware.....	500	52	180	110	420	73	300	75	350	78	183
Maryland.....	3,500	35	1,300	100	2,650	60	2,600	48	2,700	55	1,823
Virginia.....	15,300	42	5,200	80	15,000	50	7,200	75	12,100	70	6,104
West Virginia.....	12,400	43	1,000	125	10,300	50	7,800	70	7,100	70	4,225
North Carolina.....	9,000	48	3,000	90	7,600	70	3,600	80	7,200	55	4,776
South Carolina.....	800	80	200	140	600	97	470	130	740	135	363
Georgia.....	2,000	80	900	110	1,400	100	800	110	1,400	100	606
Ohio.....	13,300	60	4,800	105	10,600	63	18,700	50	5,900	90	4,664
Indiana.....	4,300	66	6,600	80	4,200	76	8,900	60	4,900	80	2,750
Illinois.....	3,700	78	8,200	83	5,800	71	10,600	55	800	110	3,093
Michigan.....	17,200	43	8,900	79	17,200	49	12,300	62	4,200	100	12,332
Wisconsin.....	2,200	87	4,000	90	2,000	88	3,000	85	400	110	2,232
Minnesota.....	700	95	1,800	90	700	90	1,300	100	150	151	1,044
Iowa.....	1,600	85	7,100	105	1,500	97	9,500	75	200	121	6,747
Missouri.....	12,600	45	7,900	85	19,200	45	11,600	58	7,600	80	9,969
South Dakota.....	200	110	320	140	200	96	240	105	30	130	192
Nebraska.....	1,200	92	2,300	105	2,800	80	3,600	77	1,400	95	3,321
Kansas.....	3,100	90	2,700	105	6,700	63	2,400	95	6,600	70	1,356
Kentucky.....	14,700	70	6,900	88	9,600	75	6,100	85	5,300	90	7,368
Tennessee.....	8,600	70	3,900	105	8,900	75	2,900	100	5,200	85	4,640
Alabama.....	1,000	100	900	115	1,200	96	700	110	1,600	90	858
Mississippi.....	500	90	370	100	450	100	240	110	330	100	266
Texas.....	500	100	300	125	500	110	200	115	400	130	166
Oklahoma.....	1,500	80	1,100	115	1,700	85	1,050	115	1,200	104	742
Arkansas.....	5,000	75	4,000	95	5,100	88	3,000	105	2,700	100	2,296
Montana.....	900	72	840	125	900	105	900	114	420	130	567
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	30	150	30	.....	20	.....	10	.....	18
Colorado.....	4,500	75	3,300	105	3,100	85	2,700	117	1,500	110	3,559
New Mexico.....	900	100	650	130	750	105	680	100	340	140	417
Arizona.....	100	192	90	225	130	.....	110	.....	100	100	73
Utah.....	800	60	610	97	680	80	400	100	410	150	350
Nevada.....	200	120	100	140	260	120	100	160	160	.....	74
Idaho.....	1,700	75	1,400	96	1,650	80	1,200	102	1,250	93	660
Washington.....	8,300	62	6,800	95	7,700	70	3,500	108	5,800	80	2,672
Oregon.....	3,600	77	5,500	80	4,100	70	1,500	100	3,800	100	1,931
California.....	6,000	72	5,000	105	5,700	80	4,700	90	4,600	90	4,031
United States.....	258,900	57.3	145,410	94.4	235,220	63.5	214,020	73.1	141,640	80.3	146,071

## J. H. SKINNER & CO.

### TOPEKA, KANSAS

#### Apple and Pear Seedlings

#### Apple Grafts

#### Pear Grafts

#### APPLE SEEDLINGS

#### JAPAN PEAR SEEDLINGS

1-4 inch and up, branched roots.  
3-16 inch and all up, straight roots.  
(strong)

No. 1, 3-16 inch and all up.  
No. 2, strong grade.

1-4 inch, Special Grade, more or less branched, will make fine budding stock.

#### APPLE TREES

Two year Grafts and Buds.

No. 2, straight roots. heavy grade.  
No. 3, straight and branched roots.

#### CHERRY

#### PEACH

#### PLUM

Kieffer Pear 2 years

Gooseberries

Grapes

Blackberries

Cumberland Raspberries

Shade Trees

Flowering Shrubs

Catalpa Bungei straight and smooth

Can supply 5 ft., 5 1-2 ft., 6 ft., and 6 1-2 ft. stems

Bechtel's Flowering Crab

Elm

Horse Chestnut

Honey Locust

Kentucky Coffee

Maple

Cut Leaved Maple

Mountain Ash

Carolina Poplar

Volga Poplar

White Walnut

Tulip Poplar

Forest Tree Seedlings

Catalpa Speciosa

Sycamore

Maple

Honey Locust

Black Locust

Osage

# New Orchards for Old Ones Are Advocated

W. S. PERRINE, President Illinois Horticultural Society.

This organization has a large work on its hands if it fosters a healthy condition and development in the horticultural interests of the state, for the interests are very great and the problems many in Illinois, especially in the southern district. We have thousands of acres of neglected orchards. If they had been cared for in time, every acre could have been made profitable; but at the present time, many of these orchards are past the point where they can be renovated and cared for profitably. Such orchards should be cut down, the sooner the better. They are simply sources of infection of all sorts of insects and fungous diseases. They make it doubly hard for the grower who is caring for his orchards and is trying to produce profitable crops of high grade fruit. Therefore, I think that orchard owners who cannot or will not care for their trees, should be encouraged, if not compelled to cut them down.

Just now vast sums of money are being spent by the state and national governments to try to stamp out the foot and mouth disease among hogs and cattle and it is alright. Why, then, maintain orchards that are of no profit, but only a constant menace to the cared-for orchards. If these old orchards are reasonably free from decay, the owners should thoroughly care for at least a part of them, and as soon as possible

dispose of the rest by selling, leasing or cutting down.

Young orchards of moderate size should be planted. A few of the best known and thoroughly tested varieties should be so mixed in planting, that at least three varieties will be brought into close proximity to secure the largest possible benefit from cross pollination.

I venture the prediction that such an orchard, well cared for, will be extremely profitable.

The Ehmann Olive Company of Oroville will plant 500 acres to olives the coming spring. This will entail setting out 30,000 trees. There are at present about 2500 acres of olives in this section, and the acreage is being rapidly increased. This is largely due to very satisfactory prices producers have received for the last three years, ranging from \$80 to \$100 per ton on the trees. In addition to the 500 acres of olives which the Ehmann company will plant, there will be 200 acres planted by individuals who have purchased small tracts of unimproved land in Happy Valley. There are fully 5,000 acres of land in this valley adapted to the culture of the olive.

Fresh Oregon apples are selling in Venezuela for 10 to 15 cents each. This is only one of many arguments for the development of an American merchant marine to carry the products of the United States to every market in the world.

The Roeding & Wood Nursery Co., Los Angeles, Cal., of which Wm. R. Wood, president of the California Fruit Growers' Association, and George C. Rolding, president of the Fancher Creek Nurseries, Fresno, Cal., are proprietors, are now offering a free advisory service which means in effect that they will not only advise with the planter about what is best and most desirable to plant for profitable results, but alter the trees have been planted they will consult with him either in person or by mail, as to the best procedure in pruning, irrigating, packing, marketing, etc.

Live Oak, Cal., Jan. 5.—More than 20,000 trees, including pear, peach and walnut varieties, were shipped from this place this week by one of the prominent nurserymen. During the past few weeks over 100,000 trees have been shipped to various parts of the state from this place, the majority of them being consigned to Davis, Fresno and Chico.

"Every line of industry that amounts to anything has a publication devoted exclusively to that particular line, and if it fills the requirements it searches out every detail connected with the most successful accomplishments and publishes them for the benefit of its subscribers."—Municipal Journal.

That is exactly what "American Fruits" has long been doing for the Nursery Trade. And it is the only publication which has done and is doing this. Its files show the proof! Are you a subscriber?

## Jules Gouchault & Turbat Nurseries

E. TURBAT & CO., Successors  
ORLEANS, FRANCE

### To the American Nursery and Florist Trade

**GENTLEMEN:** On account of the war, we have not printed this season any catalogue, although we have the best lot of Nursery and Florist stocks we have had in hand in years.

We have not printed a catalogue because its preparation has been stopped by the uncertainty in which we have been during the month of August and September.

We do not speak about the uncertainty of the results of the defensive war which from the first day we believed would turn into a victory for France and the allies, but of the uncertainty about the means of transport of the goods.

Now we are sure that the French railways touching the seaports in connection with the U. S. A. are able to do their work and that the sea will be free. It is commenced via le Harve direct to New York or in connection with England.

In these conditions our services are at the disposition of our American colleagues for the following articles.

**ROSE TREES:** Several millions deliverable in the best sorts, old and new, in splendid choice. Our collection is one of the most complete in the world deliverable as dwarfs and as standards. Great specialties of Ramblers and Baby Ramblers.

**ROSE STOCKS.** Enormous lots of Manetti, Multiflora de la Griffere, Multiflora Polyantha, Dog Rose etc., etc.

**ALL FRUIT TREE STOCKS:** Enormous lots of Apple, Cherry, Mahaleb, Pear, Plum Myrobalan, Quince etc., etc.

**YOUNG DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS:** (Very large assortment and splendid choice.)

**YOUNG FOREST STOCKS:** Conifers and others. Specially Betula alba Common Birch, Pinus Austriaca nigra (Austrian Pine) Pinus Laricio Corsica, Pinus Sylvestris (Scotch Pine) etc.

**YOUNG CONIFERS FROM OPENGROUND** and in pots (very good).

**NEW RARE OR NOTICEABLE TREES AND SHRUBS:**

**FORCING SHRUBS IN BUSHES:** (many sorts)

**HARDY HERBACEOUS.** New Rare or Noticeable Hardy Herbaceous, also general varieties. Big assortment of Asters (Michaelmas Daisies) Peonies, Phloxes etc. And in general all French Nursery Products.

If you have in hand our catalogue dated Autumn 1913, Spring 1914 please read it as reference, taking account that our new prices are about the same except those from several Fruit tree stocks, Rose stock, Rose tree, which have been lowered, some of them on a large scale.

We will be pleased to quote at once any demand received. The best care will be bestowed on any order received.

Our nurseries are placed under the control of the Paris phyto-pathological station. Do not forget to send your number of permit with your orders.

New supporters will be advantaged by sending French or English reference or cash.

Awaiting the favour to hear from you in the course of the season.

We remain, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully

E. TURBAT & CO.

## YOUNGERS & CO.

GENEVA, N. E. B.

Offer to the Trade

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY TREES

APPLE SEEDLINGS, APPLE SCIONS  
FOREST SEEDLINGS

ASH, BOX ELDER, ELM, SOFT MAPLE,  
MULBERRY and HONEY LOCUST

Large Stock of SHADE TREES

Any Style of APPLE GRAFTS Made to Order

Write for Prices

## WOLDERING & HERWIG

VEENDAM, HOLLAND

The Largest

## Holland Fruit Tree Stocks NURSERIES

We have a fine stock: APPLE, PEAR, PLUM and  
CHERRY SEEDLINGS, QUINCE, DOG

BRIAR, MANETTI, etc. Also

RASPBERRY CANES  
and CURRANTS

Ask for our Monthly Reports

## The CASHMAN Soil Firmer and Trencher

Greatest and Most Successful Labor-Saving Machines ever built for the Nurseryman

Used by all Large  
Planters

Built Entirely of  
Steel and Iron

Rigid and  
Substantial in  
Construction

Simple and Accurate  
in Operation

WILL LAST ONE HUNDRED YEARS

Write for Circulars, Testimonials and Prices



### DESCRIPTION

The above illustrations show both machines with one wheel lowered and the other raised for hillside or dead furrow work. By use of the side levers either machine can be run level at all times.

On the SOIL FIRMER the packer wheels, weighing 500 pounds each, are adjustable on axle and the space between may be widened or narrowed to suit the occasion. We call attention to the steering lever by which the machine can be guided to either side independent of team; this is done by swinging rear end of tongue controlled by steering lever. On the TRENCHER note construction of shoe, designed to insure a clean open trench from 8 to 12 inches in depth. This shoe has proved a success in all kinds of soil.

ANY EXPERIENCED DRIVER CAN OPERATE THESE MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

**CLINTON FALLS NURSERY CO.**

OWATONNA, MINN.

### Overproduction Improbable

In order to prepare men who propose to grow apples for the obstacles they may encounter C. W. Wald of Clark County, Ohio, in an article in the American Agriculturist says:

"From a purely selfish standpoint it might be better for those who, like myself, are engaged in developing a commercial apple orchard, to let the men who do not care to go to the expense of spraying their trees before they come into bearing take their own course without advice from those who have had more experience. The natural consequence would be that the men who do not spray from the start will never become real competitors. The trees will either die before they come into bearing or make such a feeble growth that profitable crops will not be harvested. In spite of the advice of experienced growers, many planters will be governed by their own wisdom and let the trees care for themselves when small and nonproductive. The natural result will be that millions of trees will never come into bearing. If all of the apple trees which have been and will be planted between the years of 1900 and 1915 should come into profitable bearing, only the men nearest the markets will harvest profitable crops.

"This no doubt will seem far-fetched to many, especially at a time when apples are selling at \$5 to \$7 a barrel. Do not lose sight of the part of the sentence, 'Should come into profitable bearing,' for it is on this that my statement hinges. If we are to judge by the past, not over 50% of the trees which are planted will ever bear any apples worth while. The long wait will discourage many. The San Jose scale will get its share. Fire in some instances will destroy trees, and thousands of trees will be planted on soil which is so illy adapted to apples that the trees will not become productive.

"A man to be a successful orchardist should have a knowledge of the diseases and insects which prey upon apple trees and fruit

and should not only know their life history but how best to combat them. It is true that these things can be secured from bulletins and books, but most men will not go to the trouble of looking them up, and book knowledge should be supplemented with practical experience to make it effective. Many mistakes will be made because of the lack of knowledge of proper varieties to set. Poorly suited varieties cannot all be charged to the unscrupulous nurseryman."

### Orchard Reclamation

Reclamation which had its origin in the west is growing more and more to have a wider signification. We now hear of the reclamation of New England farms by the application of scientific principles of soil culture which restores the elements that careless and ignorant husbandry wasted when the people were profligate of the national resources.

Attention has been turned of late to the reclamation of orchards in New York, Massachusetts and other eastern states formerly given over to apple culture. Experts have been buying up old orchards in many localities, stripping the trees of decayed parts and subjecting them to skillful treatment generally with the results that trees pronounced useless have been made fruitful.

New England is a land of orchards. The early settlers planted one at every homestead, but they have been allowed to fall into decrepitude and decay, and need to be reclaimed much after the manner of the New England farms. This reclamation process is just beginning and in the next few years the markets will have to reckon as once they did on the output of the apple orchards on the old New England farms.

All of which is a direct tendency toward planting of more orchards.

A square mile of olive orchards is projected near Porterville, Cal. Railroad men of Sacramento have bought 640 acres for the purpose.

### Fruit Industry of New York

In an article on "The Fruit Industry of New York," Calvin J. Huson, commissioner of agriculture, said that the value of fruit produced in New York amounted to twenty-five millions a year, a sum exceeding by several millions the value of all the tropical and subtropical fruits produced in the United States. He said New York produced twenty-five million bushels of apples more than the yield of any other state although some states have more trees.

The peach crop of New York, Mr. Huson said, equaled that of Georgia and was only exceeded by that of California, and one-half of New York's crop was produced in Monroe and Niagara counties. New York produces more grapes than any state except California and one county, Chautauqua, produces more grapes than any state in the Union except California. New York leads other states in the production of flowers, plants and nursery products, and in the production of raspberries, currants and other small fruits.

If it relates to Horticulture it is in "American Fruits."

When you have anything to sell to Nurserymen, remember this—

No man pays \$1.50 a year for AMERICAN FRUITS for fun.

It is because the subscriber is progressive and appreciates the value of the direct service rendered by a Trade Journal of this rank.

It costs money to produce such a journal. It has a direct value for both the subscriber and the advertiser.

# Says Six Varieties of Walnuts Are Enough

GEORGE C. ROEDING, Fresno, Cal.

**W**ALNUTS were first grown extensively in the southern part of California and the varieties were practically all seedlings. The quality of the nuts was such that they sold readily at remunerative prices; but in line with every other fruit industry in California after it had been demonstrated a success the growers fully appreciated the possibilities for better prices by securing uniformity in the nuts and also the very best quality in the kernels; thus they became interested in a number of new varieties of California origin, most of which have been selections from seedlings, having marked characteristics.

The first of these varieties to be recognized as a type and which has been very extensively planted in the southern part of the state, was the Placencia perfection, which is still holding its position as one of the very best walnuts of California origin. Other varieties of more recent introduction and which are being recognized by growers as having a commercial possibility at this time, are the Chase, Concord, Eureka, Neff's Prolific, all of which with the exception of the Concord, originated in the southern part of the state. The Concord, a seedling from one of the numerous varieties introduced by the late Felix Gillet of Nevada City, California, and deriving its name from the place of its origin, Concord, Contra Costa County, has become one of the leading varieties in this section, distant about forty-two miles from San Francisco.

Through the efforts of the late Felix Gillet, and John Rock, of Niles, California, the Cluster, Chaberte, Cut Leaved, Franquette, Parisienne and Proeparturien were introduced a number of years ago from the famous Grenoble walnut district of France. These have all been propagated by grafting on the California Black walnut root, which has become recognized as being the standard stock for the commercial types of walnuts.

As this industry develops, it is to be hoped that many of the varieties which now have more or less commercial prestige, will be eliminated, to such an extent that not more than six varieties will be necessary to meet our conditions. These conditions can be summed up briefly as follows: Bearing qualities of the trees; thinness of shell and the tendency for the halves not to break open; well filled kernels of light color and the freedom of the trees from fungus diseases, which are becoming quite troublesome in some sections of the state.

There is one particular feature about the walnut which is worthy of mention and that is that the French varieties almost without exception are fully a month later in sending out their new growth in the spring, and it is no uncommon sight to see varieties of California origin in full foliage, while not a bud will even be swelled on varieties like Francette and Mayette.

Fred Aigner, superintendent of Niagara Falls parks, plans a municipal nursery.

## Ponderoso Lemons in Texas

Packages containing six Ponderosa lemons each were sent by the Commercial club of San Benito, Texas, to eight big Northern packing concerns to be experimented with in their laboratories to ascertain whether they can be used with profit in the manufacture of extracts, marmalades, etc.

This move was taken by the Commercial club in view of the splendid adaptability of that product to this section, and if the experiments prove that these lemons can be used in manufacturing processes arrangements can be made to furnish within a few years hundreds of carloads of this fruit annually. The lemons weigh from one to three pounds each, and have the strength and substance of half a dozen ordinary commercial lemons. Experience for several years past has shown that four-year-old trees will yield an average of from 500 to 600 lemons per year, the bearing season lasting continuously for eight months in the year. An acre of the fruit yields from thirty to fifty tons in a single season.

Local growers can produce these lemons in quantities for 1 cent each, but at present the industry is being held back on account of the lack of a market, as they will not keep sound for a length of time necessary to make them practicable as a commercial crop under present conditions. For this reason growers are hesitating to put them out in quantities until a market has been found.

## Shipment from Dutch Port "Rotterdam"

The neutrality of our country in the European War will enable us to ship our stocks this autumn by the regular facilities of the Holland-America line to the United States.

We beg to say that our fields of stocks are in the best possible condition and are in the pink of health and free from any disease.

Buy direct from the growers, so you can save the middleman's profit.

From correspondents with whom we have not done any business before we expect satisfactory trade references.

All plants delivered on three months credit from date of invoice. Satisfaction of customers guaranteed.

One year seedlings and two year transplanted for next season's budding and this season's working purposes

**APPLE and PEAR  
CHERRY (sour and sweet)  
MYROBOLANA and ST. JULIEN PLUM  
DOUCIN and QUINCE  
DOG and SWEET BRIARS**

Large quantities of strong RED, WHITE and BLACK CURRANT-BUSHES.

Large quantities of strong Superlative Raspberry Canes. MILLIONS of all kinds of Seedlings and transplanted FOREST and HEDGE PLANTS, with splendid root system.

DWARF and STANDARD ROSES on briar, leading varieties. HARDY PERENNIALS, leading varieties.

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### Send for 16 page Prospectus

Containing complete description. Everything newly written, up to date and beautifully illustrated in colors and sepia.

**American Fruits Publishing Co., Inc.**

Ellwanger & Barry Bldg. Rochester, N. Y.

## Advice to Prospective Fruit Growers

An ambitious man in one of the leading fruit growing districts of Pennsylvania has written to Professor H. A. Surface, Harrisburg, for information concerning starting in the business of fruit production. The reply of Professor Surface is conservative, and contains suggestions that may save other persons from worry and loss. It is as follows:

"I am glad to give you such information concerning your plan of buying a small tract and planting an apple orchard. In the first place, I do not recommend it to one who does not know the subject of horticulture. It would pay far better for a person to spend years with some successful horticulturist, and then start his own fruit growing enterprise, than to begin it by himself personally and make the serious mistakes that may prove very harmful in the end. In the second place the tract should not be nine miles from the railroad. No person is justified in going into the fruit business very far from the railroad, unless he has first class state roads over which to draw the fruit.

"The direction and slope of the land and amount of elevation are not very important if you have sufficient local elevation for good air drainage and good water drainage. The ridge belt which you describe would be good for fruit, while the low part along the stream is liable to be unfavorable and result in the fruit being killed by spring frosts. Sandy soil is all right, but it must be fed by growing the legume crops and other inexpensive and effective kinds, chest-

nut timber indicates good fruit soil, as does also walnut.

"If you want an apple orchard, then I advise planting apple trees rather than peach trees. Even for fillers you can plant young-bearing varieties that will commence to bear as young as peach. It will pay you well to look around and see what adjoining orchardists are doing. If the surrounding orchards have trees that have been properly cared for, and still contain trees that are dwarfed and small, it is an indication that the soil is not good for an orchard, and it will not be profitable to undertake it there.

"The list of insects and plant diseases that you must meet is a subject for special study, and too extensive to go into a letter. You can get plenty of literature on this subject. We have published bulletins from the Division of Zoology, Department of Agriculture, covering this subject completely. They are free of charge on writing to us for them at Harrisburg.

"We do not make examinations of tracts of land to give advice concerning their adaptability of fruit growing. This is not in the line of our work.

### Advantages of Reciprocity

That good old utilitarian ideal—the greatest good to the greatest number—and a deep insight into the economics of international trade appear in the statement of J. O. Duke, the Ruthven fruit grower who indorses the admission of the free fruit into Canada, says the Detroit Free Press. The Essex growers fear the competition from fruit producers in the southern states. The importance of this statement of Mr. Duke to the American consumer lies in this: Should the Canadian government abandon this article on the schedule like treatment would also shut out American fruit from Canada. Both countries would lose.

The benefits to society cannot be lightly estimated. Fruits is one of the most healthful of all articles that enter into our diet. There are certain classes of fruit which seldom come into the life of the individual of moderate salary. All this will be solved by removing the trade barrier raised in years gone by. Cheaper fruit will to a great extent involve a readjustment of diet of a good section of the people of both countries.

The consumer will be benefited. The grower will be benefited. There will be readjustment in the diet of the poorer people, who are now restricted in their subsistence in these days of high cost of living to the bare necessities of life, and the change will mean a greater demand. There will be a grading according to quality that will bring better returns to the fruit growers. Some of the better class of the American grown fruit will make its way across the Canadian border even at the height of the fruit season, and vice versa. There will be a greater movement of fruit in both directions, so that the transportation companies will also profit. The free interchange of these products of the soil, too, will give the producers on both sides of the line the advantages, not only of markets, but of transportation facilities, which is no small factor in a business as hazardous as the marketing of fruit.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

### The Apple Crop

The apple crop of 1914 is probably the largest ever produced in the United States, being estimated at 259,000,000 bushels, as compared with 145,000,000 bushels in 1913; about 235,000,000 bushels in 1912; 214,000,000 in 1911; 142,000,000 in 1910; and 146,000,000 in 1909, as reported by the census. These figures represent the total "agricultural" crop and should not be confused with figures representing estimates of the "commercial" crop, which comprises only the marketed portion of the total production. In 1913 the commercial crop was estimated at 40 per cent of the total agricultural production. The census report of 146,000,000 bushels in 1909 is the basis of yearly estimates of total production, being used in connection with crop reporters' estimates of percentage of a full crop produced each year.

A Florida citrus fruit shipper observes that although the grape fruit crop was a bumper one this season, the railway dining car management is still charging 20 cents for half a fruit, serving 92 persons at this rate from a case of grape fruit costing the management \$2.50! The profit on the case is \$15.90. He suggests that grape fruit could well be served free for breakfast on dining cars running into Florida, for the advertisement it would be.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS

1,000,000 Chesapeake  
2,000,000 Joe Johnson  
2,000,000 Gandy  
4,000,000 Klondyke  
1,000,000 Early Ozark

Over 10,000,000 of other New and Standard Sorts

Lucretia and Austin Dewberry Plants

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**CATALOGUE MAILED ON REQUEST**

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Can be supplied either plain or  
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Our facilities for handling your  
requisite are unexcelled.

Samples and prices are at the  
command of a communication  
from you.

**DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO.**

DAYTON, OHIO.

## MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES

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**A Complete Line of High Quality  
Nursery Stock for  
WHOLESALE TRADE**

**APPLE TREES** We call special attention to the finest lot of Apple on the market. OVER 100 VARIETIES

**BLACKBERRIES.** Large stock root cutting plants

**GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, RASPBERRIES**

**ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, VINES**

**ROSES.** Immense stock of hardy kinds

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**FRUIT TREE STOCKS.** Apple, French and Japan Pear, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Myrobalan Plum

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Always pleased to quote prices

**We Offer for Spring 1915**  
**NORWAY MAPLE**  
**SILVER MAPLE**  
**CAROLINA POPLAR**  
**IN CARLOTS**  
**ALL SIZES**  
**GET OUR PRICE**  
**THE GREENBRIER NURSERY CO., Inc., Greenbrier, Tenn.**

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Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEB. 1915

### A Point Well Taken

A writer in a recent communication to the Mining Journal, said it was wrong to declare that the upper Michigan peninsula is an ideal fruit-growing country. "I would not seek to discourage apple culture under favorable circumstances," he says, "but injudicious representation of the upper peninsula as a typical fruit-growing country is harmful, both to individuals and to the industry."

In the Iron Ore, Leo M. Geismar takes exception to the Mining Journal's comment, and says:

Upon a great many million acres in Michigan, Ohio and New York, peaches and grapes will never be raised in a commercial way, yet all three states will continue to be noted for the excellent quality of these fruits. An exceedingly small fraction of Montana, Idaho and Washington is used for apple culture, yet these western states will always be known for the fine appearance and keeping quality of their apples. Damaging frosts in Florida are quite common, and there are localities in California where killing frosts occur during every month of the year, yet not even this "best informed horticulturist" will be able to demonstrate that these states "never will be noted" for their abundance of tropical fruits.

Yet the Mining Journal writer is exactly right in uttering his warning. His caution is simply to the effect that in planting on a large scale the greatest possible care should be taken to find tracts on which there is every probability that apples will do well, and to avoid the very considerable areas where there is little likelihood that they can be grown commercially. And as admonition is against that false enthusiasm that is more likely to lead men in the wrong than in the right direction. He sees that the development that will be of the greatest value will be the conservative, sane development that will be attended by the very minimum of failures. Consistent success in farming and horticulture will have the greatest value to the district in the long run. There is little significance in the announcement the so many thousands, or tens of thousands, of trees have been set out if they are set out on the wrong kind of land and in the wrong locations. Every new district has had to pay heavy prices for ill-advised, and not particularly well-informed, booming.

Congress last year appropriated \$40,000 to fight diseases of forest and ornamental trees; also \$50,000 to enforce the migration bird law.

Just say you saw it in American Fruits.

### As It Might Be

If the dues for membership in the American Association of Nurserymen were \$25 or \$50 a year and the constitution and by-laws were changed so as to make the Association a trade organization of power and influence—an organization for business promotion on business lines, there are many things it could do which it has never seriously thought of doing.

For instance, it could employ on salary one or more capable professors of landscape architecture to address called meetings of representative citizens of cities and towns all over the country, on the subject of landscape improvement, to the end that by high grade methods a practical and widespread interest might be aroused in the use of ornamental nursery stock.

See what resulted in a single movement of this kind in a western city. The most representative gathering in the history of Redding, Cal., resulted last month from the promulgation of the slogan, "Let us make Redding beautiful." The meeting was held primarily to hear Professor R. T. Stevens, professor of landscape gardening and horticulture at the State University, who earlier in the day had made a general survey of the landscape in and around Redding. He gave comprehensive directions for beautifying Redding.

Committees were present from the Chamber of Commerce, Native Daughters, Women's Improvement Club, Citizens' League, Women's League, Native Sons and Shasta County Development Association. As a result of the meeting a subscription list to raise \$2000 for setting out shade trees and shrubbery along the thoroughfares was started. Another meeting was scheduled for the following week.

Here is a fund of \$2000 for the purchase of nursery stock as the result of one day's work by a capable professor of landscape architecture. Let some of our progressive business men in the trade figure out how many similar funds could be raised in a dozen towns in a month, under similar circumstances.

But, someone will say, "If the Association were to undertake such work, the benefit would be confined to nurserymen in the localities immediately under consideration." But would it? The Association's representative could operate in twelve widely separated sections of the country in one year, a month in a section. The Association, under a reorganization, would be a business association and as such would proceed on business lines. No successful business man would sow seed for more trade and fail to follow it up. So the Association, regarding its Lecture Bureau as but one of its many activities, would call into action its Publicity Bureau which would spread throughout the country repeatedly just such results as that we have referred to at Redding, Cal. That publicity, calling attention to what the Chamber of Commerce, Citizens' League and Women's organizations had done, would stimulate similar action in other cities and towns; and we doubt not that the civil authorities where the Association's planner and lecturer had worked to advantage would be importuned for information as to his services in another place. And so on; the funds accumulating for purchase of nursery stock, the Association's Publicity Bureau in many effective ways spreading widely the news of

the movement, and progressive nurserymen everywhere making renewed and greatly increased efforts for trade as the result of orders directly caused by this Association activity, with promise of more and more. Everybody would be busy as the result of something started. What are we waiting for?

The cumulative effect of such work it is impossible to estimate; for, aside from the infectious spirit of "dressing up" of private grounds, modest or pretentious in size, there would be the desire to improve landscape features of public grounds of all kinds everywhere.

Landscape improvement is all the result of education, and if the nurserymen are content to take only what business results from an occasional address on the subject here and there, they must be content to do a fraction of the business which they might do. There are endless possible developments of the plan here briefly outlined. Active encouragement of improvement societies, existing or yet to be, would be well within the province of an Association with a fund to enable to do things.

We have touched here only on the phase of extending the demand for ornamental stock. There is wide field for activity in commercial horticulture—the field of the carlot fruit operator; also the field which includes the farmer or other property owner who plants fruit trees only for home use. Then there are many phases of strictly trade activities, such as legislation, transportation, etc. If the American Association of Nurserymen ever rises to its opportunities it will have to aim higher than a meeting once a year with an entertainment programme and Yellow Dog initiation as prominent apertenances.

### New Trees From Europe

H. B. Adsit, as a result of his trip through southern Europe recently has made some contributions to the flora of Riverside, Cal., which he believes will prove a distinctive attraction to that section.

The trees he secured are known in Switzerland and through the south of France as the "Ahorn" (acer necunas), and the "Flame Tree" (prunus pisardo), and he has just received from Lucerne, Switzerland, a small shipment containing well rooted specimens of both varieties.

Both trees attain a large size, and in general shape suggest the maple. The distinctive feature of the "Ahorn" is the fact that its leaves are white, while the "Flame Tree," as its popular name would suggest, has leaves which are a strikingly beautiful fire red.

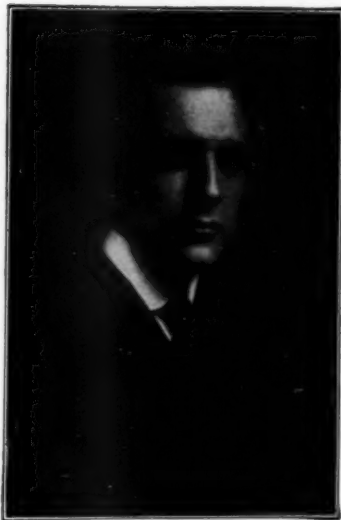
Both do well in a semi-tropical climate very similar to that of Southern California, and Mr. Adsit sees no reason why they cannot be grown here with every success. So far as he is informed, however, the trees he has secured are the only ones of these varieties in the United States today.

In an official proclamation, the Governor of Washington has set aside February 5, as "Apple Day" to be celebrated in that state.

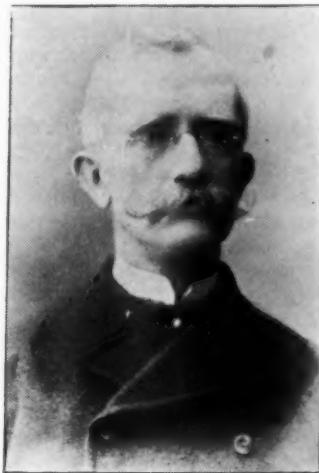
Less than two per cent of oranges produced this season in the Porterville, Cal., district were culls. Eighty-five per cent were fancy grades.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

## Men of the Hour—"American Fruits" Series



LLOYD C. STARK, Louisville, Mo.  
Vice-President Western Ass'n Nurserymen



LEONARD COATES, Morganhill, Cal.  
Marriage announced in this issue



T. J. DINSMORE, Troy, O.  
President Ohio Association Nurserymen

## To Exclude All European Pines

Because of the danger to American nursery stock a public hearing will be held February 2, 1915 at the Department of Agriculture to discuss a proposed quarantine on the importation of all pines from Europe. During the past year imported pines have been found to be infested with the European pine shoot moth. In Europe this is one of the principal insect enemies of pines and is es-

pecially destructive in nurseries, young forests, and ornamental plantations. It kills or injures the young twig growth and deforms the tree to a serious extent.

The white pine blister rust has already resulted in the exclusion of all five-leaf pines from Europe and Asia. The proposed quarantine will extend this prohibition to all classes of pines from Europe. No restriction is proposed on the importation of pine seed.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society was held at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 12-14. Among the participants were J. W. Killen, Felton, Del., who spoke on "Nut Culture," and Senator Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md., who discussed "Peach Culture on the Peninsula." Gen. Joseph B. Seth, Easton, Md., was elected president. Wesley Webb, Dover, Del., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Stock your nurseries now with the best hardy Evergreens and Ornamentals. We carry a tremendous assortment.

**FELIX & DYKHUIS**  
BOSKOOP HOLLAND

Is n't it a pity Uncle how they neglect their gardens?

No person or firm interested in any way in the sale of trees or shrubs, flowers, land or fruit, or any trade supplies is in a position to dictate the policy of this publication. American Fruits is the only Nursery Trade Journal of which this can be said.

## All Odors Effectively Eradicated

## By Miller's O. D. Disinfectant

It is Odorless. Kills Odors and Germs. Will Eradicate Vermin as well as Germs

O. D. is a liquid odorless Deodorizer and Disinfectant, put up in packages to suit the requirements of the large or small user.

If you require or desire better conditions on your premises, want to destroy foul or disagreeable odors of any kind and their causes, and purify the air in any building or room, use O. D.

Instantaneous, Non-poisonous, Economical. Highest references and testimonials on request. A liberal trial bottle mailed on receipt of 10c in stamps.

Send \$5.00 for two gallon cask. Money back if O. D. Disinfectant will not do all we claim for it.

Copy of tests made by Alden Williams, bacteriologist, Grand Rapids, Mich., sent on request.

Agents Wanted Everywhere

**GARDNER & CO.**

Adam Arcade,

Joliet, Ill.

# How to Conserve Moisture In Orchard and Nursery

JIM PARKER, Tecumseh, Okla.

All plant growth is accomplished by the absorption of about fifty pounds of water for one pound added in growth. To know how to handle the soil so it will be neither too wet nor too dry is the big problem in cultivation. Weeds are of small consideration. They are needed in the economy of nature to keep the man who does not think busy.

With just as few explanations as possible, I shall state briefly how we handle the soil to conserve moisture and keep our nursery stock growing. The same method will apply to care of all crops.

## To Get Water in the Soil

First. As a means of getting the water in the soil, fall plowing with the ground left rough enables the water to run immediately in under the plowed surface and does not permit near so much to run away.

Second. Subsoil or plow very deep, so as to make a loose soil to admit the water quick. As winter treatment if the ground begins to get dry and there is good opportunity for working the soil, we harrow, which breaks up air cells and prevents evaporation.

## Summer Tillage

Immediately after each rain, we plow as quick as the soil is dry enough. In the early part of the season when we can do so without disturbing roots, we plow as deep as possible and as the season advances and danger of destroying roots is increased, we plow shallower. During July and Aug-

ust, when danger of drouth is greatest, we get over our field immediately after each rain, stirring the soil two inches with three buzzard wing sweeps, which I have constructed for the purpose. After going over with the plow we turn back with float that thoroughly pulverizes all the clods and makes a fine dust mulch. Usually we get over this second time within a week after the rain and we turn back immediately for the second plowing, using sweeps again so as to loosen up the dust to the depth of two inches and leaving it a looser mulch than is left by the float. We also try this second plowing to cover the rows around the trees with earth. If we have done our work exactly right there is a fine dust mulch two inches deep covering the entire surface and with sufficient roughness that the soil won't blow.

## For Two Months Without Rain

This method of plowing will hold nursery stock in good growing condition for six weeks to two months without rain. The whole method is based on the simple fact that water evaporates only one-third as fast from this dust covered soil as it does from hard ground. In this section we have thirty inches of rain during the season. The growing crops actually need four inches. As a matter of arithmetic, it looks like an easy problem, but it's not so easy as it seems and care must be taken to plow at the right time and to handle the soil without destroying root systems.

## Extending Nut Culture

The Northern Nut Growers Association is doing good work in procuring the publication of such matter as the following in the agricultural press throughout the country:

### A NORTHERN NUT FARM

The South has its pecan farms; California has its walnut farms, and the New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central states can soon have their shagbark farms, black walnut farms and filbert farms. In more favored localities, there may be northern pecan and hardy English walnut farms. We now know how to graft and bud all these trees and it merely needs the finding of the best parent trees. The pecans are already in hand, and there are some very promising English walnuts on the list. We already have one very fine black walnut, and a good shagbark or two. I know of one shagbark tree that has produced \$10 worth at current prices. The nuts of that tree come out in whole halves (that is the important thing about these thick shelled nuts), and a meadow full of such trees would support a family. There are doubtless better ones to be found.

If you have a promising black walnut, shagbark, or hazel, send samples of the nuts and an account of its bearing record to Dr. W. C. Deming, Georgetown, Conn. He is secretary of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, an organization that is trying to gather the information to give the North a nut industry. They are offering \$5.00 prizes for the best black walnut, hickory and filbert. Ask your neighbors about it and help America to discover herself.

Hanford, Kings Co., Cal., reports a Red June apple tree which bore four crops of fruit last year. The first crop was taken off in June, the second in August, the third in October and the last as the old year closed. Every crop was separate and distinct from that preceding. A curious fact about the third crop was that the apples were without pips or cores.

## New California Nursery

Orland, Cal., is to have one of the largest and most complete nurseries in Northern California. J. H. Smith, a successful nurseryman of Sacramento and owner of the Citrus Heights Nursery in the Orangevale region, has purchased the forty-acre home place of the Murdock ranch near here, and will establish a nursery in the early spring. Mr. Smith has a corps of men at work clearing the way for the planting.

The new nursery will start with 500,000 trees, mostly oranges and olives. The home place was selected on account of the unusual richness of the soil and because of the excellent windbreak afforded by the dense growth of trees.

C. G. Woodbury, chief in horticulture of Purdue experiment stations, says: "We have great faith in the future of the Indiana orchard. In the last few seasons the horticulture department has been directing operations in several home orchards in different parts of the state. These orchards netted their owners more than \$11 an acre in the season of 1912. They were neglected when taken by Purdue. They are now paying 10 per cent. interest on valuations of from \$900 to \$1,000 an acre. We do not do the work--our representative merely tells the owner how to proceed."

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

## MALLOW MARVELS

Choice stock for retailing and growing on

Woodward Globe and Siberian Arborvitae, Buxus arborescens, Buxus sempervirens salicifolia and Euonymus radicans for lining out in nursery rows.

Shrub cuttings. Send for list.

**WILD BROS. NURSERY COMPANY**  
Box 530 Sarcoux, Missouri

## Headquarters For

## Oregon Champion Gooseberry and Perfection Currant

Attractive Prices made now for Advance Orders

A very complete line of general Nursery Stock including a choice assortment of one year budded, and two year Apple and Pear

Correspondence Solicited

**PORTLAND WHOLESALE NURSERY CO.**  
301-302 Stock Exchange Bldg. PORTLAND, OREGON

## BERCKMAN'S Dwarf Golden Arbor-Vitae (Biota Aurea Nana)

Camellias, home-grown  
Assae Indica, home grown  
Tosa Weeping Mulberry, extra heavy  
Lilacs, best named sorts  
Grafted Wistaria, 2 to 4 years old  
Biota Aurea Conspicua, all sizes  
Biota Japonica Filiformis, 1 to 4 ft., fine an  
Magnolia Grandiflora. Magnolia Fuscata.  
Magnolia Purpurea. Exochorda Grandiflora  
Deutzia. Philadelphia

We have a large stock of fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs

All orders receive prompt and careful attention  
**P. J. BERCKMANS CO., Inc.**

Fruitland Nurseries  
Established 1888 AUGUSTA, GA.

## The Monroe Nursery

## I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co.

MONROE, MICH.



Over  
Sixty Years  
in the  
Business

Offer a  
General  
Line of

## CHOICE NURSERY STOCK

## Cherry and Std. Pear

of extra quality. If you are in the market for superior trees write us for prices.

## I. E. ILGENFRITZ' SONS CO.

MONROE, MICH.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Ilgenfritz  
Graft and Stock Planter  
and Firmer.

# LET US QUOTE YOU SPECIAL SPRING PRICES ON SOME OF THE FOLLOWING STOCK GRIFFING BROTHERS, MACCLENNY, FLORIDA

**BUDED OR GRAFTED PECANS**

	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	5 to 7 ft.
Bradley.....	1130	1050	400	200
Curtis.....	440	230	150	160
Daisy.....	400	240	150	130
Delmas.....	320	175	90	
Frotcher.....	610	210	40	
Money Maker.....	1220	720	200	230
President.....	1020	950	400	300
Stuart.....	2260	1355	700	630
Schley.....	1580	1040	400	500
Teche.....	940	560	120	
Van Deman.....	300	280	150	130

**JAPAN PERSIMMON**

	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.
Hacheya.....	130	130	440
Hyakume.....	300	480	570
Okame.....	1800	1500	1240
Tsuru.....	190	130	130
Triumph.....	1160	920	570
Tana Nashi.....	3100	1850	730
Yemon.....	220	130	1370
Zengi.....	630	1200	2620

**PLUM ON PLUM ROOT**

	1-1/2 4 to 5 ft.	1-1/2 5 to 7 ft.	1 up 6 ft. up
Abundance.....	1200	2150	978
Burbank.....	450	5-0	470
Gonzalez.....	240	270	370
Happiness.....	175	150	140
Kelsey Japan.....	560	360	220
Red June.....	870	1240	290
Stumpe or Howe.....	190	360	130
Wickson.....	580	400	320

**PEACHES**

	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Arp Beauty.....	190	100
Belle of Georgia.....	120	100
Carman.....	530	300
Chinese Cling.....	400	200
Elberta.....	3700	1750
Greensboro.....	780	340
Heath Cling.....	90	100
Imperial.....	600	870
May Flower.....	600	1200
Mamie Ross.....	200	350
Nix Late.....	50	150
Triumph.....	40	200
Waddell.....	600	320

**APPLES—One Year**

	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	5 to 7 ft.
Ark, Black.....	120	240	110
Ben Davis.....	220	170	
Horse.....	170	830	150
Maiden Blush.....	110	100	40
Red Astrachan.....	170	100	
Rome Beauty.....	60	90	50
Red June.....	20	314	
Shockley.....	60	250	70
Transcendent Crab.....	210	270	50

**PEARS—One Year, Very Fine**

	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	5 to 7 ft.
Bartlett.....	1200	940	
Cincinnati.....	1307	1140	270
Early Harvest.....	490	420	140
Garber.....	80	150	
Le Conte.....	340	1240	500
Magnolia.....	240	200	
Sand.....	1330	2300	670
Suwannee.....	440	570	

**MULBERRIES**

	3-4 ft.	4-5 ft.	5-7 ft.	7-9 ft.
Black English.....	150	175	150	90
Downing.....	175	240	130	120
Hicks Everbearing.....	650	3300	2100	1240
Merritt.....	130	270	170	180
Stubbs.....	130	270	170	180

Can supply Grafting Wood of above \$5.00 per M feet.

**FIGS**

	1 1/2 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Brown Turkey.....	1860	2840	1800
Brunswick.....	680	1450	1240
Celestial.....	1840	3200	1900
Magnolia.....	1200	3200	2680
Green Ischia.....	370	490	720

**GRAPES**

	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.
Eden.....	900	1250	470
Flowers.....	2500	1220	160
Scuppernon.....	4350	3450	1350
Thomas.....	750	670	650

**WE ALSO HAVE A CHOICE STOCK OF**

Amor River Privet Hedge Plants.  
 Spirea Van Houttei 1 1/2 to 2, 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 ft. well branched.  
 Spirea Douglasii 1 1/2 to 2 ft., 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 ft. well branched.  
 Deutzia Gracilis 1 1/2 to 2, 2 to 3 ft. branched.  
 Cornus Sanguinea 1 1/2 to 2, 2 to 3 ft., branched stock.  
 Texas Umbrella Trees all sizes from lining out up to 10 ft.  
 Japan Varnish (Sterculia platinaefolia) Sizes 2 to 10 feet.  
 Oriental Plane Sizes 4 to 15 ft.  
 Pomegranates Fruiting and Flowering.  
 Aurea Nana and other Biotas.  
 Hardy Bamboo and Ornamental Grasses.  
 Hardy Palms for out door planting in the South.  
 Magnolia grandiflora Sizes 1 ft. to 8 ft.

THE FOREGOING STOCK FOR SHIPMENT FROM OUR MACCLENNY, FLORIDA NURSERIES. June first Payment where satisfactory references are furnished.

We offer similar line of stock grown and shipped from our GRAND BAY, ALABAMA and PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS NURSERIES. It more convenient to get stock from Alabama or Texas, write them direct, sending list of wants. Stock all well up to GRIFFING BROTHERS STANDARD.

**Why Fruit Belt Has Slipped West**

Treating of Colorado's supremacy as a fruit state and of the various reasons why the "great fruit belt of the world has been slipping to the West," a writer in the New York Sun says:

"The change is due not alone to the wonderful growth of orchards in the last twenty years, but also to the fact that Western orchardists have been quick to adopt the latest ideas in handling and marketing fruit. In fact, the mere raising of fruit is of minor importance in the eyes of the modern orchardist. The questions of picking, packing, cooling and marketing are the factors that count most. A majority of the failures in the fruit business are due to neglect of these points, and it will be found that the fruit kings of the West have succeeded as much from their shrewdness as business men as their ability as apple raisers.

Like the Californian, the orchardist of the Rocky Mountain states is a fruit raiser to the exclusion of all other products. He makes fruit raising a specialty, whereas the old-time orchard, dear to memory, was only a side issue on the farm. If the farmer could spare time from his other crops he attended to picking and shipping, but generally something else interfered, and countless barrels of fine apples were left to rot on the ground.

It is the same story in the fruit business as in everything else. Singleness of purpose never fails to win. The farmer with a lot of "side issues" is left behind by the farmer who sticks to one line of battle. It is the same rule that has made for the success of the winners in the cities, and apparently it works as well in the country as in town.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

**Real Apple Growing**

We hear much about western apples. The daily and magazine press in glowing terms describe that supposedly wonderful country on the western coast. Nor have our agricultural meetings been spared these tales of horticultural wealth and success. No doubt these enthusiastic accounts have been worth while. For one thing they have centered attention upon the opportunities for fruitgrowing throughout the eastern belt of the country. These reports also show what advertising will do.

Our oldest states are entirely too modest in letting the world know what they have done or are doing, or are able to do, says the American Agriculturist. No doubt the average city consumer thinks his apples come largely from Washington and Oregon. Yet it is a fact that from five stations in New York more apples annually are shipped than are grown in the two widely advertised states of the west. Moreover from the little town of Hilton, with a population of 600, more apples are annually shipped than are grown in either Washington or Oregon.

This brings to light the real situation. The imperial position in fruit is held by the east and south. There is no need to fret over western apples. The western growers are successful to be sure; but largely because they have packed honestly. They have sent out high grade fruit and have advertised it well.

**Better Get in Touch With Her**

A directory of property owners who have no trees on their lots is being compiled by Mrs. H. S. Newton, 1706 Warren avenue, Chicago, "the tree mother." It will be an index of all treeless spots in Chicago.

"Every property holder whose parkway is bare of trees," Mrs. Newton said, "will be listed in my book. I have completed only Warren avenue and parts of other streets so far, but I hope to have the entire west side finished before long."

The United States Department of Agriculture, in an endeavor to obtain as much information as possible on the behavior of ornamental plants in all parts of the United States, asks the cooperation of interested persons throughout the country that the details may be obtained. With this end in view a form for recording such facts has been presented. Blanks will be supplied to those willing to report information of this character by writing to F. L. Mulford, Landscape Gardener, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**To Nurserymen:****IF YOU WILL SEND US A LATE COPY OF YOUR CATALOGUE**

We will be pleased to give it critical examination with a view to affording you suggestions and ideas for its betterment along lines to increase its selling power. In addition, please mention the number of copies desired, number of pages and illustrations together with such other information as will enable us to intelligently make an estimate of its approximate cost to you.

**WHAT WE HAVE**

We have hundreds of half-tone illustrations and photographs of economical and ornamental plants, fruits and flowers, orchard and garden scenes, all suitable for catalogue illustrating. Subjects printed in colors by three-color process. Designs furnished.

**WHAT WE CAN DO**

We produce hundreds of seed and nursery catalogues and booklets, innumerable striking effects in high-grade commercial stationery. Something learned from each goes to making the trade-pulling power that we will apply to your catalogue or stationery.

**THE KRUCKEBERG PRESS**

237 Franklin St. Los Angeles, Cal.

## Ohio Nurserymen In Annual Session

At the eighth annual meeting of the Ohio Nurserymen's Association in Columbus, January 12-13, the following topics were discussed after an address by President W. N. Scarff and the reports of the secretary and treasurer:

"The Effect of the European War on Nursery Stock Importations"—A. R. Dinsmore.  
 "Are the Present Parcel Post Rates and Rules on Nursery Stock Satisfactory"—H. S. Day.

"Is the Planting of Cherry Trees About to be Overdone?"—A. R. Pickett.

"Up-to-date Construction of Storage Cellar"—T. B. West.

"Is It Best to Cellar Some Kinds of Nursery Stock Heeled in Sand, Rather Than Stocked?"—Fletcher Bohlender.

"Spraying for Defoliation"—Robert George.

Stock and Trade Conditions.

Trade was reported fully up to the average and stock in good condition and prospects good. It was thought that all stock would be in demand at fair prices, with the exception of apples. J. H. Dayton sent a report on uniform legislation.

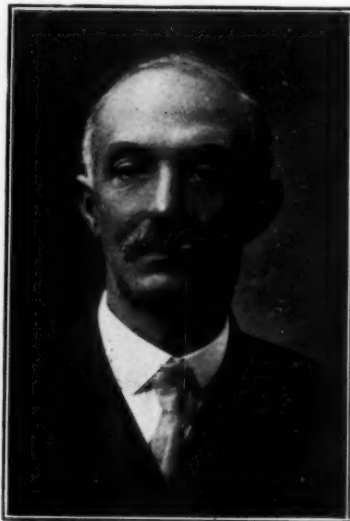
Officers were elected as follows: President, T. J. Dinsmore, Troy, O.; treasurer, A. R. Pickett, Clyde, O.; secretary, W. B. Cole, Painesville, O. Executive Committee, Robert George, Painesville; W. N. Scarff, New

Carlisle; T. B. West, Perry; W. F. Bohlender, Tippecanoe City; H. S. Day, Fremont.

The nurserymen met jointly with the Ohio Horticultural Society, the programme being furnished by leading nurserymen. These topics were discussed by nurserymen and fruit growers:

"Fall and Spring Planting"—W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O.

"Replacing Nursery Stock"—A. R. Pickett, Clyde, O.



T. B. WEST, Perry, Ohio  
Executive Committeeman Ohio Nurs. Ass'n

"Best Way to Purchase Nursery Stock"—T. B. West, Perry, O.

"Good Will between Nurserymen and Fruit Growers"—H. S. Day, Fremont, O.

Much interest was shown in the discussion of the papers and the good feeling pervading the meeting showed that the most friendly relations exist between the nurserymen and fruit growers of the state. Even in the matter of replacing nursery stock, which so often has proven a stumbling block, the fruit growers were in full accord with the nurserymen in condemning the practice of replacing free, believing it to be the cause of much indifference and neglect on the part of the planter.

Officers of the American Association of Official Horticultural Inspectors are: Chairman, W. E. Rumsey, Morgantown, N. Va.; secretary, J. G. Sanders, Madison, Wis.

### Rice Men to Grow Oranges

An orange grove of 1800 acres in extent will be planted on the east bank of the Mississippi two miles south of Point-a-la Hache, by Haspel & Davis, rice factors of New Orleans. The property will be placed in charge of F. I. Williams, and the planting of oranges and other citrus fruits will be commenced next January, according to present plans. This is the first large grove of citrus fruit to be planted on the east bank of the river, the majority of the planting being in Plaquemines parish. This, of course, is exclusive of the large lakeside groves now being planted on Lake Poutchartrain by the Louisiana Company on the New Orleans Lake Shore Land Company tract, which is 7000 acres in extent. The proposed planting will be next to the 120-acre grove of W. T. Buckley, a large operator of the Chicago Board of Trade, who recently invested in Plaquemines parish after having examinations made by orange soil specialists. Their reports indicated that the conditions on the east bank of the Mississippi were just as favorable to citrus fruit culture as on the west bank, where groves are now being carried on with excellent financial returns.

### W. T. HOOD & CO.

"Old Dominion Nurseries"

RICHMOND, VA.

Growers of a Complete Line of

### General Nursery Stock

Peach Seed: Tenn. and N. C. Naturals. We have a few hundred bushels 1913 seed we are offering at market prices. We expect to have our usual stock of 1914 seed to offer as heretofore.

Write for quotations

#### FOR SPRING OF 1915

We offer more than our usual supply of One and Two Year Apple Trees. We still have a large lot of Scions to offer. Write for prices. JOHN A. CANNEDY NURSERY & ORCHARD CO., Carrollton, Ill.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

### F. KUIPER

VEENDAM,

HOLLAND

Offers at moderate prices: Seedling Apples, Pears Mahaleb, Myrobalan, Dog Briar, Sweet Briar.

Best assortment

First quality

Price list on application

#### NOTICE

To all American Nurserymen and Seedmen desiring to keep in touch with commercial horticulture in England and the continent of Europe. Your best means of doing this is to take in the

#### HORTICULTURAL ADVERTISER

Our circulation covers the whole trade in Great Britain and the cream of the European firms. Impartial reports of all novelties, etc. Paper free on receipt of 75 cents, covering cost of postage yearly. As the H. A. is a purely trade medium, applicants should, with the subscription, send a copy of their catalogue or other evidence that they belong to the nursery or seed trade.

Established 1883

A. & C. PEARSON, Lowdham, Nottingham, Eng.

Do not let the accounts owing you remain longer unpaid. Send them to us at once. We are prompt, energetic, and reasonable, and can reach any point in the United States and Canada.

NATIONAL FLORISTS' BOARD OF TRADE,  
58 Pine St., N. Y.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

### SURPLUS OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS

The kind that will PLEASE your trade

I can furnish most of the following varieties in lots of 100,000 or more:

Aroma, Brandywine, Chesapeake, Early Ozark, Excelsior, Early Jersey Giant, Fendall, Haverland, Helen Davis, Klondyke, Kellogg's Prize, Lady Corneille, Longfellow, Missionary, New York, Nick Ohmer, Parson's Beauty, Rewastico, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Stevens' Late Champion, Tennessee Prolific and Wm. Belt.

I also have over 40 other varieties but only have a few thousand of some of these. I have a very nice stock of

### The Everbearing Sorts

Your list of wants will bring my prices by return mail. If you are in a hurry, wire me at Pittsville. My 1915 catalog is now ready.

L. G. TINGLE, 201 Railroad Ave., Pittsville, Md.

### AMERICAN FRUITS

### Directory of Nurserymen 1915 EDITION

Plant Quarantine Rules and Regulations (Federal).  
 Census Statistics of Every Phase of Nursery Industry.  
 Directory of Nursery and Horticultural Associations.  
 Nursery Inspection Officials in all the States  
 Instructions for Importing Nursery Stock.  
 Canadian Import Restrictions and Regulations.

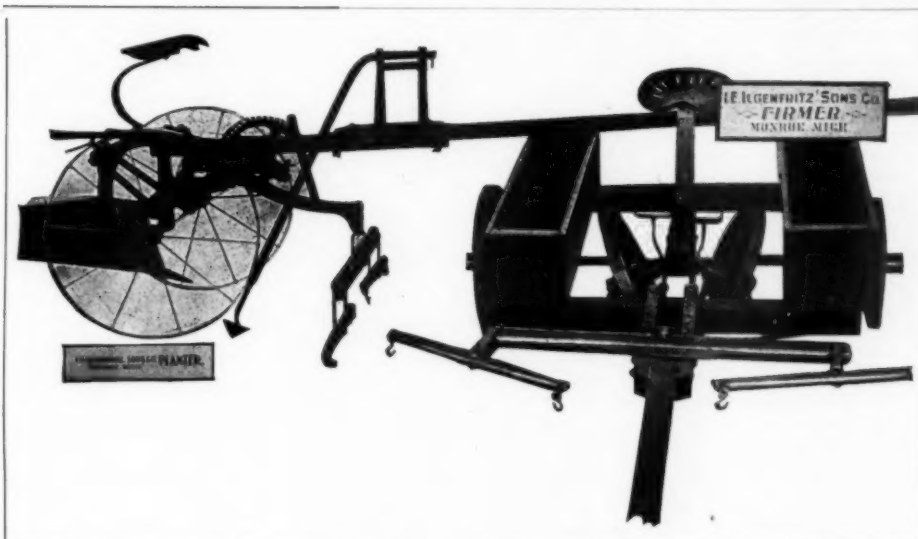
### Only Exclusive Nursery Directory

POST PAID \$1.00

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING CO., Inc.,  
123 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

# I. E. ILGENFRITZ' SONS COMPANY PLANTER AND FIRMER

Great  
Labor  
and  
Time-  
Saving  
Devices  
for  
Nurserymen



Better  
and more  
Uniform  
Stands of  
Stocks  
Grafts  
Cuttings, etc.  
at less  
Cost

Write for descriptive circular, with testimonials from Leading Nurserymen of eighteen States of the Union. If they can't get along without them, can you?

TAKE THIS MATTER UP AT ONCE. HAVE MACHINES FOR SPRING PLANTING

**I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co. The Monroe Nursery, Monroe, Mich.**

(See our other ad. in this magazine)

## What Nursery Stock Will Do

It is reported that the famous orange grove near Lakeland, Fla., belonging to Mr. Pickett of Jacksonville, embracing 65 acres, has been sold to parties in Georgia for \$60,000, one-half cash and the balance on time. Several years ago Mr. Pickett purchased this grove for \$36,000. He will reserve this fall's crop of fruit which will number 16,000 to 18,000 boxes.

Ten acres of Rogue river pear orchard were sold November 8 for \$25,000—which is \$2,500 an acre. The deal was a cash transaction. The tract sold is that owned by N. A. Thompson in the Phoenix district. Mr. Thompson purchased it three years ago from George A. Hover, paying \$10,000 for the tract, or \$1000 an acre. Mr. Hover purchased it several years previously from G. A. Morse for \$5000 and paid for it with the first crop. During the three years Mr. Thompson has owned the tract he has netted, after all expenses were paid, \$12,000, or an average of \$4000 a year. It was upon actual figures of the orchard's production that the sale was made. The purchaser is a Mr. Tuman of Oakland, Cal., who is interested in local timber lands.

Judge J. W. Perkins, of De Land, Fla., has sold his crop of oranges to A. C. Haynes & Co., for \$22,000, a lump sum, and the fruit has been transferred.

With the shipment of 385 tons of nuts, from the Whittier Walnut Growers' Association packing house at Los Nietos, Cal., it is estimated that the crop has been about three-fourths harvested. The nuts this year are of remarkable quality, less than 15 per cent. being second grades. Very few

culls are being found, and the effect of the hot wave is scarcely noticeable. Returns from the 385 tons at the prevailing high prices will bring the members of the association considerably over \$100,000.

## World's Largest Vineyard

The world's largest vineyard, the 4,000 acres planted to wine grapes by the Italian Vineyard Company, and the world's largest individual winery and storage house, second only in size to the great plant of the California Wine Association in Northern California, were put on display October 10 in all their mid-season activity for the benefit of members of the Southern California press.

The invited guests gathered at the Hotel Alexandria in Los Angeles, Cal., and motored to the vineyards at Cucamonga, forty-two miles distant, in San Bernardino County. The cavalcade of a dozen machines was escorted by Secondo Guasti, president of the company, who fourteen years ago foresaw the possibilities of transforming what was then known as the Cucamonga desert into a section annually producing thousands of tons of grapes. The visitors were shown every phase of the activities of the 500 employees of the establishment.

"We are handing you our check to cover two years' subscription for your excellent journal. We wish you continued success."  
—H. F. Hillenmeyer & Sons, Lexington, Ky.

## Big Michigan Apple District

From present indications it would seem that the highest point in the lower peninsula of Michigan is destined to become one of the greatest apple growing regions in the entire state. The highest point in the state is about six miles south of Cadillac and is the most thickly settled portion of north-western Michigan. Here the ground rises to a height of 1,600 feet above sea level which means more than 1,200 feet above the level of Lake Michigan. Years ago six brothers, Germans by the name of Brehm, came to Michigan and bought practically all of the land included in this highly elevated section.

So much of the land is so steep that it was found to be almost impossible to raise ordinary crops upon it and consequently it was learned that apples were the most productive crop which could be raised. Now all of the hills for miles and miles around are covered with apple trees and it was because of the success achieved in the growing of apples in that section that the movement started here last spring to make the Cadillac country the greatest apple growing region on earth was entered upon.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

## NORTHERN GROWN NURSERY STOCK

WE GROW A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses and Herbaceous Perennials, Etc.**

Prices Reasonable. Send for Wholesale Trade List

**THE BAY STATE NURSERIES, North Abington, Mass.**

## Marked Progress In Wisconsin Horticulture

The chief impression one gains from the Wisconsin State Horticultural society's convention at Madison recently was that Wisconsin is destined to become a great apple state. It deserves that praise already, many will say, but it took this convention to drive the conviction deeper. Bayfield county on the north, Door county on the east, Kickapoo valley on the west, and several fruitful districts in between displayed their choicest samples of varied types of apples.

The work of the trial orchards has been marked by good results, according to President Palmer's report. At Medford and Wausan, the first two orchards established, the experiment has been completed, the orchards abandoned, and the demonstrations transferred to new fields. The San Jose scale has been found in Wisconsin and many apples affected with this disease have been shipped into the state the last fall. The president advised that the society urge more stringent measures for its control on the part of the legislature.

The president also recommended that amendments be asked to change the legal measure of apples, the fifty pound bushel for apples leading to annoyance and trouble. The packing and marketing problems have become so important to the fruit grower that they may soon be included in the demonstration activities of the society.

As showing the possibilities for tree growth in regions where irrigation has to be depended upon, it is pointed out that Boise, Idaho, has 94 kinds of ornamental and shade trees.

### OUR LIST IS READY

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### APPLE SEED

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**KNOX NURSERIES**

### Cherry Trees

One and two years old. The best the market affords

**H. M. Simpson & Sons,**  
VINCENNES, IND.

### A Soldier Nurseryman

The interest taken by the Holland government in horticulture is shown by the fact that although Mr. Kallen of the firm of Kallen & Lunnemann, Boskoop, is a sergeant in the army, having served from August 1st, he has received special permission from the minister of war to make a trip to the United States and Canada, in the interest of his company's extensive nursery business, under condition that he will report for military duty again on May 1st. The war department has given similar permission to others engaged in horticultural lines in Holland. Mr. Kallen's headquarters while in



**SERGEANT KALLEN**  
Kallen & Lunnemann, Boskoop, Holland

this country are at 14 Stone street, New York City, care of Maltus & Stone.

### Nurserymen's Day

August 16, 1915, has been designated Nurserymen's Day at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, Cal.

A ten thousand dollar carload of fruit trees, 18,300 in number, was received at Rosamond, Cal., last month for planting.

### For a Branch Nursery

Oakdale, Cal., Dec. 15.—M. R. Jackson of the Fresno Nursery has been inspecting the Oakdale country for several days with a view to establishing a branch there. The company has leased a portion of the Southern Pacific right-of-way, and W. F. Zwickey will be their resident agent. Mr. Jackson is of the opinion that there are wide possibilities in the Oakdale section in the cultivation of citrus fruits, as well as nuts and almonds, and next season the Fresno company plans to establish permanent buildings here.

In his January report to the Fresno, Cal., Board of Supervisors Fred P. Roullard, horticultural inspector stated that he had traveled 496 miles and had inspected 24 nurseries. He reports that the nurserymen on January 4 were still digging young stock for shipment and that between one and three carloads leave Fresno every day. Roullard made 549 export and 23 import inspections during the month of December. In two cases the nursery stock was condemned and burned.

During 1914 the citrus orchards of the Escondido valley, California, were increased by about 300 acres. The total acreage is now over 1,200 acres. Much planting is contemplated for 1915.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y., has a good word to say for the New Oswego apple, of attractive red color and pleasant flavor. It appears to be a cross between Spy and Spitzenburgh. The original tree has borne ten successive large crops.

### LEVAVASSEUR & FILS Issy and Orleans FRANCE HEADQUARTERS FOR Fruit and Ornamental STOCKS

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## Result of Experimental Work In Minnesota

At the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, Excelsior, Minn., several seedlings, the results of crossing the Compass cherry with apricots and peaches are growing and look promising; also some fifty seedlings of Compass cherry and native plums crossed with *Prunus pissardi*. These seedlings have proved hardy so far and will make fine ornamental shrubs or trees, on account of their dark purple foliage. They resemble the *Prunus pissardi* with its purple bark and leaves. They are good growers and sometimes make a growth of five to six feet the first year in the nursery row.

Superintendent Charles Haralson says:

"Plant-breeding was carried on, on the same general lines as before, with apples, plums, pears, peaches, apricots, gooseberries, grapes and ever-bearing strawberries. This work was done mostly under glass during latter part of the winter and early spring. A great deal of seed was saved from the different combinations to be planted next spring. Some pollen of hardy pears was secured from Mr. C. G. Patten, of Charles City, Iowa, for crossing with several varieties of pears grown in tubs for this purpose.

Among the ever-bearing strawberries introduced the last few years, I find that the Progressive is the most satisfactory with us. It will give a good account of itself if planted on a good piece of land and reasonable care given. These strawberries bear their main crop in fall, the same year set out. There is no plant that so adapts itself to soil of all descriptions as the strawberry. It is a fruit that can be grown anywhere, in sandy or clay soil. While good drainage is essential, there is nothing that the strawberry delights in more than a moist soil. The land may be a sandy loam, black swamp land, heavy clay or rich clay loam, and in any of these with good drainage you can grow the ever-bearing strawberries. But of all locations avoid land that has been long to grass, as on such sods there will always be found insects that would likely destroy the plants. The planting should be done as early in the spring as the soil can be worked in good condition, for the plants will always do better if set before they have started much growth. It is not practicable always and in every section to do this, but the earlier they can be set the better they will grow that season and the more fruit you will get in the fall. In every section the planting should be done as fast as spring advances northward. Do not fail to get a start of the ever-bearing strawberries next spring. It matters not whether you have a private garden, unused town lot, back yard or a thousand acres—you should have enough of this most delicious of all fruits for your family use.

During the fruiting season we had nearly

### Silver Leaf Nurseries

Rose Hill, Va.

Our Specialty for

**Spring 1915**  
**PEACH, one year old**

All grades. Heavy on 9-16 and 7-16

Good assortment in car lots or smaller amounts

A general line of other stocks including Japan Plum, Irish Juniper 6 to 8 ft. Globosa Arbor vitas 8 feet up.

Will be pleased to quote prices on lists of your wants.

C. C. DAVIS

800 varieties of strawberries bearing. Wherever we had sufficient mulching to protect them during winter they bore a good crop, but where there was little or no mulching the plants were badly hurt.

The plum hybrids have probably given us the best results of all the fruits we attempted to improve. Several varieties were overloaded with large fruit.

Results of plant-breeding to date: Two varieties of ever-bearing strawberries, several June bearing varieties, seven varieties of grapes, seven varieties of raspberries, two of gooseberries, and sixteen varieties of plums. These varieties are all worthy of trial, whether for commercial purposes or for private use. Some of these new fruits have been distributed to the trial stations in the state. Some more will be sent later on.

To members of the horticultural society were sent last spring by express, 456 bales of trees as premiums, each member that applied for these premiums receiving four or more trees for trial. A good many packages of smaller trees were sent by mail.

No other name  
To Burbank's fame  
Could ever hold a candle  
If that wise gent  
Would but invent  
A melon with a handle.  
—California Fruit News.

With favorable conditions prevailing the strawberry crop in and around Kissimmee, Fla., this season will yield 40,000 quarts according to an estimate made by S. F. Fansler and Clark Howell, who were appointed on a committee from the Osceola Fruit and Truck Growers' association at the last meeting to investigate the crop and make a report on it.

Fred W. Mally, Crystal City, Tex., is establishing a seed farm and grape and ornamental nursery, the largest in that section of the state.

## EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

in last issue

### "AMERICAN FRUITS"

The Nursery Trade Journal

(For Reference)

	Page
War's Effect on Nursery Trade.....	5
Fire at Vincennes Nurseries.....	5
Some Tree Dealers Scored.....	10
Question of Preservative Allowance.....	11
Ornamentals for the West.....	12
Pacific Coast Legislation.....	15
Imported Seedlings Situation.....	16
Cost of Citrus Canker War.....	17
Handling Radical State Legislation.....	18
Planting Areas in United States.....	19
American Association's Needs.....	20
American Nursery Seedlings.....	22
Offsetting Drouth in Nurseries.....	23
Horticultural Board's Review.....	24
European Exports in Progress.....	24
British Trade Association.....	24
Work on Uniform Laws.....	25
Advice to Selling Agencies.....	26
Is Uniform Classification Desired.....	27
Elm City Company's Progress.....	28
Iowa's Lead in Fruit Growing.....	15
How To Get Higher Prices.....	14
Michigan Horticulturists.....	11
Missouri Nursery Inspections.....	5

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Manchester, Conn.

## Big Fruit Section Is Hardy County, W. Va.

Hardy County, West Virginia, has become one of the most important fruit-growing sections of the East, according to statistics compiled by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad which show that in twenty-five of the leading orchards in that locality there are 153,200 growing fruit trees, 79,300 of which are bearing and give indication of a record crop next season. Hardy County is situated in the southeastern section of West Virginia and is reached by the Hampshire Southern Railroad, which connects with the Baltimore and Ohio line at Romney, W. Va.

Among the larger orchards in the Hardy County fruit belt are those of the Moorefield Nursery and Orchard Company, with 35,000 growing trees, 8,000 of which are bearing; the Branch Mountain Orchard Company, with 17,000 growing trees, 8,000 of which are bearing; the A. W. Harper orchard, with the Bean Brothers' orchards, with 18,000 growing trees, 17,000 of which are bearing, and numerous other tracts which contain from 1,000 to 3,000 bearing trees.

### Incorporations

J. H. Rice Co., Ashtabula, O., nurserymen; \$50,000.

W. F. Allen Company, Salisbury, Md., \$50,000.

If it relates to the Nursery Trade it is in "American Fruits."

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St. Regis, Herbert, Eaton, Perfection, Loudon, Miller, Ruby, Marlboro and Cuthbert Reds) Golden Queen (Yellow) Raspberry. Also have acreage of each in Royal Purple, Shaffer's Colossal, Haymaker and Columbian (Purple), Cumberland, Gregg and other Black Cap for tip plants. Also Strawberry Plants in leading variety, including Fall bearers. Write your wants and

TRY HATHAWAY FIRST

### The Westminster Nursery

Westminster, Md.

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We offer for Spring 1915

Peach, 1 yr. Buds, 35 varieties

Asparagus, 1 and 2 year

Apple 2 yr. all grades

Carolina Poplars, 8 to 16 ft.

Can supply the above in car lots or less. We also offer 2 yr. Downing G. B., Cumberland Raspberry plants, Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings, Magnolias, Hydrangea P. G., large stock of Spiraea and Deutzias assorted.

Please submit list of wants for prices

We offer N. C. Natural Peach Seed, Crop 1914



### AVENUE NURSERIES

PEARS, Standard—Fine stock 2 year trees. Bartlett and other sorts.

PEARS, Dwarf—Largely Duchess

PEACHES—Best stock we have had to offer for several years both in quality and quantity. All grades from smallest to largest are about perfect.

BLACK WALNUT and BUTTERNUT—Several thousand in 3 to 4, 4 to 6, and 6 to 8 ft. sizes, suitable for lining out or for trade.

GRAPE VINES—Large stock of Concord, one and two years. Fair stock of Catawba, Niagara and Moores Early.

BLACKBERRIES-MERSEREAU—The best and largest hardy sort. Fair supply of other sorts.

RASPBERRIES—Mostly Cumberland, Kansas and Plum Farmer.

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### Origin of Baldwin Apple

According to Mrs. Nellie M. Baldwin Farmer, of Pittsburg, all Baldwin apples come from trees that are merely scions of a famous tree which belonged to her great-granduncle, Loammi Baldwin. In order to perpetuate the Baldwin apple and the family name of Baldwin at one and the same time, she has purchased a farm of 175 acres at Hampton Falls, N. H., where she has set out 2,000 trees of the famed variety.

Mrs. Farmer tells an interesting story of how the Baldwin apple was discovered as follows:

"Loammi Baldwin, my great-great-grandfather's brother was out hunting near Wilmington, Mass., one autumn many years ago before the outbreak of the War of the Revolution.

"He came upon a wild apple tree, laden with beautiful fruit, and on tasting found that the apples upon it were the most delicious he had ever eaten.

"Realizing that here was something worth far more than the rabbits he was after in an afternoon's fun, he took a handful of scions from the new tree and, arriving home, quickly grafted them on to young apple trees at suitable points.

"In about five years Uncle Baldwin began to present his neighbors with a table apple that had a new flavor so delicious that he was always forced to make explanations. 'It's a new tree I've found, and I'll give you some scions—I call it the Pippin apple,' he said.

"But the neighbors forgot all about what Uncle Baldwin called his pet apples. They always referred to them as the Baldwin apple trees, and so the name has clung down

to the present time, when there are millions of Baldwin apple trees, all descended from that wild tree in Wilmington.

"For many years the wild tree lived and flourished and was visited by many. And after it died there was erected by the citizens a monument where the stump was crumbling to dust."

### Nurserymen's Conference

New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 2.—Sessions of "Farmers' Week" at the State Agricultural College were concluded this morning with a big conference of nurserymen, fruit and berry-growers to consider especially disease problems. Dr. T. J. Headle, State horticulturist, presiding, told the meeting that under present regulations, state and federal, combined with the infinite care used by all first-class nurseries, the danger of disease spreading has been reduced to a minimum.

Nurserymen who had at first objected to the rigorous rules of the Federal Board are now looking at the matter of tree-stock inspection in a different light, declared C. L. Marlatt, chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board. Explaining the relations between the board and the nurserymen, he said the latter had learned valuable lessons through government intervention and were finding business conditions improving.

"Common Diseases of Nursery Stock" was the subject of a discussion led by C. A. Schwarze, and Harry B. Weiss talked on insect problems.

Albert Hammer, Upchol, Fla., near Fort Myers, proposes to grow the hard-skinned avocados from Guatemala; also cloves.

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Newark, New York.

# Events in Nursery and Orchard Rows

## Special Reports to "American Fruits"

**Apple Growers Out of Bondage**—The Oswego County, N. Y., Fruit Growers' Association last month discussed plans for a cold storage plant. A Rochester, N. Y., syndicate is ready to put \$50,000 into the project. Vice President Ralph M. Pierce said: "It is the first step in the freeing of the fruit growers of Oswego county from the bondage in which they have been held for years by the buyers. It is common knowledge that the buyers get together and fix the prices. Naturally there are only a few of them and it is an easy matter. If an orchardist doesn't like it he can go to some other market and they can eventually make the cost of marketing so expensive that the independent individual had better have sold his fruit at home at the price he could get for it."

"Then again, the man who, because of care and other conditions, raised an exceptionally fine crop of fruit, often found that his neighbor, who had raised a crop that was much inferior because of the lack of attention to it, received practically the same price for it that the man did with the excellent crop, thus discouraging the best."

"The central packing station will regulate this. It will raise the standard of Oswego county fruit and the growers will be paid for it at prices that are in keeping with those received in other centers. It is not compulsory that all should enter. Any one who has not faith in the movement had better stay out, but I predict that ultimately every grower in Oswego county will be in and that much of the fruit raised in Northern Cayuga and Wayne counties will find an outlet through our packing station."

**Western New York Grapes**—The Chautauqua and Lake Erie Fruit Growers' Association's executive committee last month, at Brockton, N. Y., accounted for 7,700 car-

loads of grapes from the district for the season recently closed. Grape acreage is indicated by these figures:

	Grape Acreage	Pulled	New Set	Other
		Out	Bearing	1914 Fruit
Harborcreek	2500			350
North East	7000	200	300	350
Ripley	3600	200	100	100
Westfield	5500	150	50	75
Portland	8000	150	100	150
Pomfret	4000	75	50	75
Hanover	4000	20	30	10
Perrysburg	560		75	50
				25
	35,160	795	675	805
				665

**California's New Experimental Station**—Everybody in California will reap benefit from the work which the University of California is planning to carry on at the site about to be bought at Riverside for its new citrus experiment station and graduate school of tropical agriculture.

Now that Riverside has been definitely chosen as the site, after many months of discussion as to where the great work can best be done, several hundred acres are to be bought, of as fine orange land as there is in the state. For this will be spent the \$60,000 given by the state, added to by the people of Riverside. An irrigation system and farm and laboratory buildings will be provided, and experimental plots planted.

Here are some of the problems to be attacked:

How can land be cultivated best under irrigation?

How can land in California be kept permanently at its present unexampled fertility?

What are the best varieties of fruits and plants now available, and how can still better types be created?

The extremely valuable results already achieved by the University of California in the seven years it has maintained a citrus experiment station at Riverside give an idea of the possibilities the future holds.

In charge of the work at Riverside will remain Dr. H. J. Webber, director of the citrus experiment station, dean of the graduate school of tropical agriculture, and professor of plant breeding, one of the most distinguished living authorities on the problems of citrus fruits and also of the great modern science and art of plant-breeding.

**Table Grapes in Napa County, Cal.**—An extensive investigation conducted here the past month indicates that table grapes can successfully be raised in the Napa Valley. The growers have now over 25,000 acres planted in the highest type of wine grapes. The Almerias grown in Spain for export to California, and the Prune de Cazouls, known in Italy as the "Red Whisker," will bear heavily in this country or the Sacramento valley. Mascats and Chasselas are now growing satisfactorily in this county, but are only being produced in limited quantities, because the growers have been getting \$20 to \$22 per ton for their wine grapes for the past three years. The Napa valley wines are being shipped all over the United States owing to the splendid quality and the excellent reputation the output of 1912 established in Hawaii and the eastern states. The Prune de Cazouls, a large reddish black grape, is considered by the few California producers at present as satisfactory for table use as the Cornichon. It bears enormously near Oakville in this county, producing about 1,000 crates per

acre. Growers here say that this variety has produced successfully in Sacramento county last year.

**Federal Action on Standard Barrel**—For the first time in history the federal government will exercise its constitutional control of the weights and measures of the country under a bill agreed to January 13 by the house and which already has passed the Senate establishing a standard barrel for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities.

The standard barrel bill provides for a barrel with 28½ inch staves and 17½ inch heads made of material not thicker than four-tenths of an inch. However, any barrel having a capacity of 7,056 cubic inches will be considered standard. A separate standard is fixed for cranberry barrels.

A fine of \$500 or imprisonment for six months is the penalty for violation.

**Pear Blight in California**—Sacramento advices state that all along the Sacramento River pear growers have had large forces of men cutting out injury by pear blight and most of the diseased wood has been removed. At present a rigid inspection is being maintained in order to forestall a spread of the disease when the spring opens. In cutting out the blight it is necessary in some cases to remove the earth from around the trees and cut away some of the roots. Roots will be left exposed for some time, so that if the wounds fail to heal more cutting will be done.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

## N. C. Peach Seed

We have on hand a few hundred bushels of old seed, ready for immediate shipment

Sample and prices on request

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.

POMONA, N. C.

## The Commercial Nursery Co.

OF WINCHESTER, TENN.

Offer fine lot of Two Year Apple in these varieties Jonathan, Stayman, Grimes Golden, Wine Sap, Paragon, M. B. Twig, Baldwin and York Imp; other leading kinds. We can take care of your orders in Peach, most any varieties in the lighter grades.

Also offer in One Year Apple: York Imperial, Stayman, Baldwin, Horse Apple and Yellow Transparent. M. B. Twig. Prices always right. Write us.

## SCARFF'S NURSERY

Headquarters for

Small Fruit Plants

1200 Acres  
"At It 25 Years"

Strawberries Currants Rhubarb  
Raspberries Gooseberries Asparagus  
Blackberries Grape Vines Horseradish  
Dewberries Privet Hardwood Cuttings

100,000 transplanted raspberry, blackberry and dewberry plants for retail trade. See wholesale list before placing your order.

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When You Need  
APPLE SEEDLINGS  
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200 Acres Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines and Roses

Send for Price List

W. B. WHITTIER & CO.



Fine Stock of  
Rhododendrons, Kalmias and  
Andromedas  
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

## Phoenix Nursery Property Sale

The land included in the holdings of the Phoenix Nursery Company, Bloomington, Ill., was sold January 16 at public sale at the court house. The purchaser was Benoni S. Green and the price paid was \$28,000.

It is understood that Mr. Green buys for a local syndicate representing some of the largest creditors, says the Pantagraph. The property thus passing from the hands of the Phoenix Nursery Co. includes sixty-five acres lying between Bloomington and Normal. There are twenty-four acres slightly detached, but the larger part of the land lies in an attractive sweep of ground which will be later developed into valuable property. The bidders were many and at the beginning of the sale bids were asked on sections of the property. There were a number of buyers who made bids on portions of the property. After the land had been thus cut and bids entered, it was then offered as a whole and the bid of Mr. Green for \$28,000 closed the sale.

The sale must be approved by the judge of the circuit and the matter will come up at the beginning of the February term. If it is approved then the business of the Phoenix Nursery Company is closed up.

The sale of this property followed the financial tangles of the old Phoenix Nursery Company, the appointment of J. Y. Chisholm as receiver and the order of court for this sale. There had been a demand made by creditors, that this sale should take place and an order of court fixed the time not later than the middle of January. There were some objections by those creditors who believed that this was a bad time to hold such a sale; that the times were hard and money tight; that better prices might be had when spring opens. It was after considerable legal controversy that the time was finally set.

The price of \$28,000 for sixty-five acres located as is this land, was not considered high by those real estate persons in attendance at the sale Saturday.

If the sale is approved by the court, the

property will then be turned over to the group of men represented by Mr. Green's bid. They have not as yet made plans for the future of the property, but if feasible they may continue the operation of a nursery there. The building, equipment and everything being already constructed for nursery purposes, and there being already stock, the plant is in excellent condition for the operation of a first-class nursery. It may perhaps be sold to some practical nurseryman who is looking for a promising business.

The American Association of Nurserymen ought to be an association of nurserymen exclusively—and it ought to meet behind closed doors. Those who vote and have a voice in its proceedings ought to be nurserymen who are members and no one should be a member who is not a nurseryman and in good standing in the trade according to a prescribed test applied in the case of each member through a committee appointed for the purpose; that committee to report to the Association upon each application; the Association to vote on the application in regular executive session. The fees should be high enough so that quality rather than quantity of members would be the desideratum. The honor of membership would then be sought. The days when nurserymen were begged to join would be only a memory.

We are inclined to think that some state horticultural societies would be stronger if built on such lines—those in a sufficiently active field.

### Massachusetts Fruit Growers

Editor American Fruits:

In spite of the weather the attendance at the recent convention of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association at Worcester was large and the interest was continuous and lively. We believe that perhaps we were the first pomological society to have moving pictures of orcharding operations and they certainly took well with the audience. The apple feature also added to the sociability of the occasion. By many it was considered the best and most instructive session we have ever held. The printed report will be issued shortly which will also contain the list of the 1100 members. This is available to all on paying one dollar to the secretary for membership. The annual meeting will be held at Worcester, Feb. 24, 1915, for election of officers.

F. HOWARD BROWN, Secy.

The commercial grape industry of the United States is only little more than half a century old. Now there are upwards of three million grape vines in bearing in a more than a quarter of a million acres devoted to grape culture.

Importations of nursery stock last November amounted in value to \$357,623 as against \$488,401 in November, 1913. For the eleven months ended with November the nursery stock importations were: In 1912, \$2,922,002; in 1913, \$3,198,180; in 1914, \$3,373,393.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

### P. C. A. N. and C. A. N.

Joint meeting dates for the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen and the California Association of Nurserymen in San Francisco have been fixed at August 12, 13 and 14 Nurserymen's Day at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is August 16. James A. Barr director of congresses will give personal attention to make that day one of great interest and much pleasure to nurserymen from all parts of the world.

President John Vallance of the P. C. A. N., states that when the gavel strikes at the opening session, 500 members are to be in attendance.

Never before have horticulturists had such opportunity to inspect trees, plants and flowers from all climes arranged under the skill of renowned landscape artists.

The Associated Florists of America will meet at same place August 17 and 18, and the American Pomological Society on a date closely following.

The cultivation of grapes in northwest Arkansas has been taken up on a large scale by the fruit growers of that section, and the fruit men are enthusiastic over the success so far attained.

"American Fruits" does not sell merchandise. It offers the most complete history of the Nursery Trade every twelve months that can be obtained, at a price easily within reach of all. That it affords an effective medium for trade advertising is attested by more than a hundred advertisers who say that it produces results.

This magazine is here to serve the trade as heretofore, on a high standard and with an eye single to the best interests of all in the trade. It welcomes suggestions and constructive criticism. The trade needs just such a progressive, absolutely independent exponent of its interests. If it did not already exist, it would be speedily supplied. It is here and in action.

FOR GOOD

## Viburnum Plicatum

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Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Small Fruits  
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We have a nice stock of **Cum-borland, Gregg and Columbian**, strong 1 year tips.

Prices quoted on application

**The Bloomington Nursery Co.**

Bloomington, Illinois

Established 1852

## Grape Vines

If you are in the market  
for fancy stock I have it

**Concord, Moore's  
Early and Niagara**  
in large quantities

**Fairfield Nurseries**

(CHAS. M. PETERS)

SALISBURY,

MD.

# Tree Planting in Uruguay

U. S. CONSUL RALPH J. TOTTEN, Montevideo

Information is sought regarding possibilities for the sale of American flowering plants, shrubs, and trees in Uruguay.

The climate of Uruguay is between temperate and subtropical. The mean summer temperature for the last five years has been 73 degrees F. and the mean winter temperature has been 50 degrees. The lowest temperature registered in the last 10 years was 22 degrees and the highest was 92 degrees, but both of the extremes were for a few hours only. The soil is suitable for almost all subtropical and temperate zone plants and trees. There are no real mountains and very little natural forest. The palm, the olive, and the orange grow in almost the same districts with the pine, eucalyptus, and oak.

Few trees and shrubs grow in a wild state in Uruguay. There are 10 or 12 nurseries, some of whom have modern, well-equipped nurseries and carry large stocks of seeds, flowers, shrubs, and trees. There is a Government nursery which makes a specialty of shade trees, trees for lumber, and seeds for forage crops. Their prices in Uruguayan pesos (1 peso equals \$1.034 U. S. currency), which are fixed semi-annually by the Department of Industry, are at present as follows for some of the principal trees (per 100):

Eucalyptus (21 varieties), 12 inches to 39 inches in height, 4.14 pesos; pine (10 varieties), 2 years old, 4.14 pesos; acacia (4 va-

rieties), 1.55 to 4.65 pesos, according to size and variety; oak, 1 year old, 2.69 pesos; oak, 2 years old, 4.14 pesos; ash, 2.69 to 8.30 pesos, according to size and kind; Tipa Peruviana, 3 to 6 pesos, according to size and kind; poplar (3 varieties), 2.69 to 6.20 pesos, according to kind; satinwood, 1 year old, 3.10 pesos; satinwood, years old, 7.23 pesos; plane tree, 1 year old, 4.14 pesos; sycamore (2 varieties), 2.69 to 7 pesos; and cypress (5 varieties), 3.70 to 7.23 pesos.

The central and southern portions of Uruguay being almost treeless, it is necessary to plant trees for shade as well as for utility. Fruit, shade, and decorative trees, as well as shrubs, vines, flowers, and small fruits, are in constantly increasing demand. It is estimated that within the last few years over 17,000,000 forest trees have been planted in Uruguay. Fruit culture is growing in importance from year to year. Among the latter are apples, plums, pears, peaches, cherries, oranges, olives, berries, melons, and grapes. It is estimated that 98,842 acres are devoted to tree fruits and 14,826 acres to vineyards.

Trees and plants are admitted duty free into Uruguay.

"Advertising is the systematic, consistent and prolonged endeavor to turn the attention of the public to the result of certain efforts to satisfy a need or want, thereby establishing a motive to buy."—Advtg. Mgr Johnston Harvester Co.

President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois announces that the trustees of the university have purchased an estate of 320 acres for the purpose of enlarging and developing the horticultural interests of the state represented in the university. This will make provision for horticulture in its large sense, including forestry, which will be second to none in the United States and will surpass considerably any similar work done abroad, under the charge of any single institution.

Experiments in the raising of avocados or alligator pears have been carried out with such success at Vista, Cal., that the West India Gardens at Altadena are planting out 25,000 young trees for nursery stock. According to A. W. Martin of the Vista Land Company the possibilities for the avocados at Vista proved themselves with the first planting made by the West India Gardens, when 2500 trees were put in with signal success.

According to the San Francisco Chronicle of January 10, Leonard Coates of the nurseries and experiment farm at Morgan Hill, Cal., last month married Miss Annie E. Ellis, of Watsonville, who was for five years teacher of physics and chemistry in Morgan Hill High School. The bride's father is an apple grower of Watsonville, Frank W. Ellis.

## The Chase Labels

For Nurserymen and Florists are Excelled by None

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Prices as low as **FIRST-CLASS WORK** and unequalled **PROMPTNESS in DELIVERY** will justify.

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**THE BENJAMIN CHASE CO.,**

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## The Farmers Nursery Co.

**TROY, OHIO**

OFFER TO THE TRADE

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**PEONIAS, PHLOX and IRIS** named varieties. A general assortment of **HARDY PERENNIALS, ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY** of all kinds.

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Give us a chance to quote on your want list

## Our General Stock of

Apples	Pears	Peaches
Plums	Cherries	Gooseberries
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POST PAID \$1.00  
123 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## In The Nurseryman's Behalf

The Texas Farm and Fireside in its advice to orchardists, says:

Do not expect the nurseryman to produce a first class tree for the price of a cull. Be willing to pay him a price for his stock which is in conformity to the expense of growing it. It pays to buy a first class tree. While the nurseryman always has some poor trees mixed with the good, he would rather sell you first class trees, for he is certain then that you are going to be satisfied with your order. It is poor economy from all stand-points to purchase second class or cull stock. When you receive the trees, be sure and give them the proper treatment. If you are not going to plant them directly in their permanent place, "heel" them in where you can find a well-drained place.

We quite agree with the above from Arkansas Farmer. We have had many business transactions with nurserymen and have always found the vast majority of them strictly honest and ready to do the right thing. It is poor economy to buy an inferior tree. The nurseryman would prefer to sell you a first class tree even at the price of the inferior. A first-class orchard can not be made of second-class trees. Always buy the best, it matters not what the difference in cost is. It's economy in the long run.

## 40,000 Apple 3 yr. Grafted

Strictly first-class every way. 45 commercial varieties.

Long on Delicious, York Imperial, Winesap, Stayman's Winesap, Grimes Golden, Wealthy, Rome Beauty, Y. Transparent, Red Astrachan.

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Established 1870

**Extra Special** this month of **Peach, Plum and Apricot** in medium and light grades. All are one year handsome stock. **Fine Maple and Sycamore**, all sizes.

Write for prices

## Care of Peach Tree

All peach trees are produced from stock budded either in June or August and September. Stock budded in June is ready to be dug in the Fall, while that budded in August or September is not ready until a year later.

On account of the late growing season in New England, the Fall budded stock often makes a large, rather unwieldy tree. The medium sized stocky tree is preferable, regardless of the time of budding. While it makes a fine tree, the June budded stock usually requires one more year to begin bearing than does the medium sized tree from Fall budded stock.

In forming the head of a young peach tree Summer pruning is a very desirable operation. The grower must have one of two ideals in mind when he is starting the head either a head having a central leader with the main branches all coming from this, or a vase-shaped head with the main limbs consisting of three to five branches from the trunk. In all pruning operations keep in mind the fact that the cut should be made close to and parallel to the branch from which the limb is severed. With the best possible selection of nursery stock, there will always be a wide variation in individual trees, and each one will seem to need different treatment. If the tree is stocky and has plenty of vigorous side shoots it is best to save from three to five of these which are well placed. This will insure the scaffold limbs coming out at the proper places. Other trees will be found with weak side shoots, and with trees it is better to cut a "whip" in order to induce other and more vigorous branches.

Summer pruning should be done early in the season (about June) before the wood is too hard. A little care at this time will often make the difference between a very poor and a very good top. The first Winter pruning should consist of cutting back about one-third to one-half of the Summer's growth. This makes the branches stocky, and keeps the bearing surface close to the ground. In pruning the second Winter the aim is to keep the tree stocky, spread out the top and keep the centers open.

In general, the grower should keep in mind while pruning that the fruit of the peach is always borne on one year old wood.

## Henri Desfosse

The death of Henri Desfosse, of the firm of Desfosse, Thuillier, Fils et Cie, Orleans, France, is noted. Mr. Desfosse was president of the Syndicat Horticole du Loiret, vice-president of the Federation Nationale des Syndicats horticoles de France, and filled other offices connected with horticulture. At the funeral there were elaborate tributes by Messrs. Turbat, Leon Chenault, President Georges Dessaux of the Orleans Chamber of Commerce and others. L'Horticulture Francaise devoted a page to the announcement and eulogies.

"A paper which gives the best value to the reader will give the best value to the advertiser as well. I don't think there is any argument about the soundness of this view."  
—H. Dumont, Chicago, Ill., in Printer's Ink.

## Tree Sterile for 24 Years

A despatch to the Galveston News from Fredericksburg, Tex., says: A farmer living on the Pedernales River, about five miles from this place, who has a natural grove of 1,200 pecan trees, reports that he has a tree bearing pecans this year for the first time in twenty-four years. He says that when he was a small boy he gathered pecans off it but from some cause it did not bear fruit for the time stated. He usually gathers from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of pecans each year but will gather but a few hundred pounds this year.

By holding monthly meetings at the homes of different members, the Clark county, Ohio, horticultural society has grown to be a decided factor in the progress of that community. Although the members are all busy men and women, they find it profitable and enjoyable to come together at these occasional gatherings to listen to a program that has been arranged ahead of time by a special committee.

If it relates to Horticulture it is in "American Fruits."

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OF  
**Grape Vines**  
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